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September 1988

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESSNESS CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Michigan's unemployment rate decreased by four-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate slipped from 7.0 percent in August to 6.6 percent in September. The rate decline represents 20,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment fell to 305,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of callbacks in the automotive industry following the traditional model changeover period. Total employment in September registered a drop as the number of employed state residents fell by 54,000 to reach 4,283,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force plunged to 4,588,000, a loss of 74,000. The declines occurred as seasonal workers left their temporary jobs and the labor force to return to school. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has increased by 37,000, while the size of the labor force has inched upward by 8,000. In September 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 334,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent.

SEASONAL GROWTH SPURS EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs climbed to 3,758,000 in September. Employment opportunities grew by approximately 50,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries rose by 23,000 primarily as a result of automotive recalls. Service producing employment rebounded by 27,000 to 2,663,000 in September, as governmental employment levels rose in response to the resumption of the school year. Public sector positions grew by 30,000 as a result. Since September 1987, industry employment in the Michigan has increased by 31,000 positions or one percent. Approximately 46,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment slipped by 15,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	JUL 1988	SEP 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4588	4662	4658	4580
Employment	4283	4337	4296	4246
Unemployment	305	325	362	334
Rate	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.3
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3758	3708	3724	3727
Goods Producing Industries	1095	1072	1081	1110
Construction and Mining	156	157	154	143
Mining	10	11	11	10
Construction	146	147	143	133
Special trade Contractors	96	96	93	86
Other Construction	50	50	50	47
Manufacturing	939	914	927	967
Durable Goods	714	691	703	744
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	14
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	19	18
Metals	166	161	162	168
Primary Metals	49	48	48	49
Fabricated Metals	116	114	114	118
Nonelectrical Machinery	119	117	118	124
Electrical Machinery	35	35	34	36
Transportation Equipment	307	289	301	331
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	286	268	281	309
Other Transportation Equipment	21	21	21	22
Other Durable Goods	22	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	224	223	224	223
Food and Kindred Products	46	48	48	47
Textiles and Apparel	21	20	20	23
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	21
Printing and Publishing	40	40	39	39
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	45	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	52	51	52	50
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	50	49	50	48
Leather Products	2	2	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2663	2636	2643	2617
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	152	154	155	150
Transportation and Utilities	117	117	118	114
Communications	35	37	37	36
Wholesale Trade	192	191	190	188
Durable Goods	120	119	119	117
Nondurable Goods	72	72	71	70
Retail Trade	694	696	694	679
General Merchandise Stores	94	95	94	96
Food Stores	104	104	104	98
Automotive Dealers and Services	75	75	75	75
Eating and Drinking Places	240	240	241	234
Other Retail Trade	181	182	180	175
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	185	186	187	179
Finance	94	95	95	92
Insurance and Real Estate	91	91	92	86
Services	842	840	841	824
Business Services	178	178	178	179
Health Services	272	272	272	269
Other Services	392	390	391	377
Government	599	569	576	598
Federal	62	63	62	61
State	152	143	145	154
Local	384	363	368	383

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits dropped in September. The regular benefits claims load averaged 79,398 per week during the month, approximately 41,095 less than the August total.

The 34 percent decrease was primarily due to the recall of automotive workers following the annual model changeover period. In September 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 97,820, or approximately 23 percent higher than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
September 03, 1988	104,200	13,000	91,200	52,100	5,200	46,900
September 10, 1988	96,100	9,800	86,300	46,000	4,300	41,700
September 17, 1988	93,200	10,700	82,500	45,600	5,000	40,600
September 24, 1988	89,800	10,600	79,200	44,400	5,000	39,400

HOUSING PRICES INCREASE IN DETROIT

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 115.4 in June to 117.6 in August. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and medical care. Prices in the area climbed by 4.8 percent since August 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 112.2. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by seven-tenths of a percent to reach 119.8 during the month of September.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for food. Between September 1987 and September 1988, national consumer prices increased by 4.1 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 115.0. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 43.8 hours in September. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive industry.

During the month average hourly earnings climbed by twenty-three cents to $13.43, while average weekly earnings increased by $28.55 to total $588.23. In September 1987, earnings averaged $13.02 an hour or $532.52 per week for a 40.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987	Sep 1988	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$588.23	$559.68	$532.52	43.8	42.4	40.9	$13.43	$13.20	$13.02
DURABLE GOODS	624.71	590.21	556.78	44.4	42.8	41.0	14.07	13.79	13.58
Primary Metal Products	617.03	601.24	567.17	44.2	43.6	42.2	13.96	13.79	13.44
Fabricated Metal Products	570.18	542.34	516.84	43.0	41.4	40.6	13.26	13.10	12.73
Nonelectrical Machinery	607.95	581.19	544.48	45.0	43.6	41.5	13.51	13.33	13.12
Electrical Machinery	496.76	493.02	458.37	44.0	43.4	40.6	11.29	11.36	11.29
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	746.33	701.38	639.52	45.9	43.7	41.1	16.26	16.05	15.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	468.86	459.67	444.51	41.9	41.3	40.3	11.19	11.13	11.03
Contract Construction	649.13	641.02	564.12	40.8	40.7	36.0	15.91	15.75	15.67
Department Stores	177.44	180.81	192.45	28.3	28.7	30.5	6.27	6.30	6.31

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
SEPTEMBER 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	121,842,000	115,474,000	6,368,000	5.2
Michigan	4,588,000	4,283,000	305,000	6.6
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	163,500	157,700	5,900	3.6
Battle Creek MSA	65,300	61,400	4,000	6.1
Benton Harbor MSA	78,800	73,900	4,900	6.2
Detroit MSA	2,193,000	2,042,000	150,000	6.9
Flint MSA	198,500	172,900	25,500	12.9
Grand Rapids MSA	360,800	344,400	16,400	4.5
Jackson MSA	64,700	60,300	4,300	6.7
Kalamazoo MSA	118,300	112,800	5,500	4.7
Lansing MSA	239,500	227,300	12,200	5.1
Muskegon MSA	68,900	63,400	5,500	8.0
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	190,500	178,800	11,700	6.2
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,900	126,500	8,400	6.3
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	56,675	54,125	2,575	4.5
Barry	21,550	20,375	1,175	5.5
Bay	54,775	51,275	3,500	6.4
Branch	18,075	16,850	1,225	6.7
Cass	23,650	22,550	1,100	4.6
Clinton	29,575	28,125	1,450	4.9
Delta	16,150	15,075	1,075	6.6
Eaton	51,450	49,375	2,075	4.1
Grand Traverse	36,150	34,125	2,025	5.6
Gratiot	17,550	16,175	1,375	7.8
Hillsdale	20,325	18,575	1,750	8.6
Huron	15,925	14,775	1,150	7.2
Ingham	158,475	149,825	8,650	5.5
Ionia	19,200	17,700	1,500	7.8
Isabella	29,050	27,925	1,150	3.9
Kent	266,325	253,575	12,750	4.8
Lapeer	33,175	29,950	3,225	9.7
Lenawee	44,025	40,225	3,825	8.7
Livingston	51,950	49,600	2,375	4.5
Macomb	377,800	353,050	24,775	6.6
Marquette	29,275	27,725	1,550	5.3
Midland	35,925	34,300	1,625	4.5
Monroe	62,725	58,950	3,800	6.0
Montcalm	22,025	20,175	1,850	8.4
Newaygo	17,250	16,050	1,200	7.0
Oakland	578,675	546,400	32,275	5.6
Ottawa	94,500	90,825	3,675	3.9
Saginaw	99,800	93,175	6,625	6.6
St. Clair	65,625	60,400	5,225	8.0
St. Joseph	28,125	25,975	2,150	7.6
Sanilac	20,900	19,400	1,500	7.1
Shiawassee	35,125	32,150	2,850	8.4
Tuscola	23,325	21,200	2,125	9.1
Van Buren	31,925	29,600	2,300	7.2
Wayne	1,022,925	944,100	78,800	7.7

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLIV No. 10
October 1988

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESS RATE REMAINS STABLE

Even with minor fluctuations occurring in the statewide labor force estimates, Michigan's unadjusted unemployment rate remained steady at 6.6 percent in October. The monthly jobless rate represents approximately 305,000 unemployed individuals. Labor market conditions have been relatively stable and healthy throughout the state over the past several months, thereby keeping the jobless rate in the seven percent range. Total employment in October registered a slight gain as the number of employed state residents inched upward by 8,000 to reach 4,291,000. Minor employment gains in education and manufacturing led to increased employment activity. Additionally, the civilian labor force expanded by 8,000 to reach 4,596,000 for the month. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has climbed by 79,000, while the size of the labor force has jumped by 74,000. In October 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 310,000, representing an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN MICHIGAN

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs rose to 3,815,000 in October. Employment opportunities climbed by approximately 53,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries inched upward by 5,000 primarily as a result of gains in durable goods. Service producing employment advanced by 49,000 to 2,715,000 in October, due to seasonal callbacks in education. Public sector positions jumped by 36,000 as a result. Since October 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 46,000 positions or 1.2 percent. Approximately 51,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment slipped by 5,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	AUG 1988	OCT 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4596	4588	4662	4522
Employment	4291	4283	4337	4212
Unemployment	305	305	325	310
Rate	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.9
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3815	3762	3708	3769
Goods Producing Industries	1100	1095	1072	1105
Construction and Mining	157	156	157	144
Mining	10	10	11	10
Construction	147	146	147	134
Special trade Contractors	96	96	96	87
Other Construction	51	50	50	47
Manufacturing	943	939	914	960
Durable Goods	718	714	691	737
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	14
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	18	19	19	18
Metals	167	166	161	167
Primary Metals	49	49	48	49
Fabricated Metals	117	117	114	119
Nonelectrical Machinery	121	120	117	122
Electrical Machinery	35	34	35	36
Transportation Equipment	307	307	289	327
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	287	286	268	305
Other Transportation Equipment	20	21	21	21
Other Durable Goods	22	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	226	224	223	223
Food and Kindred Products	47	46	48	47
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	20	22
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	20
Printing and Publishing	41	40	40	39
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	45	44
Other Nondurable Goods	53	52	51	51
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	50	50	49	48
Leather Products	2	2	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2715	2666	2636	2664
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	153	152	154	150
Transportation and Utilities	117	117	117	113
Communications	36	35	37	36
Wholesale Trade	191	191	191	188
Durable Goods	120	120	119	118
Nondurable Goods	71	72	72	70
Retail Trade	697	692	696	684
General Merchandise Stores	97	94	95	102
Food Stores	105	104	104	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	74	75	75	75
Eating and Drinking Places	236	237	240	232
Other Retail Trade	185	181	182	179
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	184	184	186	178
Finance	94	94	95	92
Insurance and Real Estate	90	91	91	86
Services	848	843	840	825
Business Services	182	179	178	179
Health Services	271	271	272	268
Other Services	395	393	390	378
Government	641	605	569	640
Federal	62	62	63	61
State	169	154	143	166
Local	410	388	363	412
Labor Disputes	0	0	0	4

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits continued to decrease in October. The regular benefits claims load averaged 78,198 per week during the month, approximately 1,200 less than the September total.

The 1.5 percent decrease was primarily due to employment gains. In October 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 88,955, or approximately 13.8 percent higher than the present total.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
October 01, 1988	87,700	10,400	77,300	43,600	4,900	38,700
October 08, 1988	91,800	14,500	77,300	46,600	6,500	40,100
October 15, 1988	86,900	11,900	75,000	43,200	5,200	38,000
October 22, 1988	88,100	11,300	76,800	43,300	5,300	38,000
October 29, 1988	86,600	12,300	74,300	42,300	5,100	37,200

DETROIT CPI CONTINUES TO CLIMB

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 117.6 in August to 118.6 in October. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for men and women's apparel. Prices in the area climbed by 3.9 percent since October 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 114.1. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by three-tenths of a percent to reach 120.2 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for men and women's apparel. Between October 1987 and October 1988, national consumer prices increased by 4.2 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 115.3. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 43.5 hours in October. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in all manufacturing sectors.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by eight cents to $13.37, while average weekly earnings decreased by $8.86 to total $581.59. In October 1987, earnings averaged $13.01 an hour or $555.53 per week for a 42.7 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$581.59	$590.45	$555.53	43.5	43.9	42.7	$13.37	$13.45	$13.01
DURABLE GOODS	616.44	628.41	585.66	44.0	44.6	43.0	14.01	14.09	13.62
Primary Metal Products	596.20	615.71	579.48	44.0	44.2	44.0	13.55	13.93	13.17
Fabricated Metal Products	580.18	578.96	551.59	43.2	43.4	42.3	13.43	13.34	13.04
Nonelectrical Machinery	598.05	606.15	559.01	44.3	44.9	43.1	13.50	13.50	12.97
Electrical Machinery	472.57	497.83	472.21	43.0	43.9	41.9	10.99	11.34	11.27
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	733.41	750.51	679.72	45.3	46.1	43.6	16.19	16.28	15.59
NONDURABLE GOODS	462.59	469.70	451.36	41.6	41.9	41.6	11.12	11.21	10.85
Contract Construction	655.18	647.90	638.80	41.0	40.8	41.4	15.98	15.88	15.43
Department Stores	181.32	177.44	175.70	28.6	28.3	27.8	6.34	6.27	6.32

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
OCTOBER 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0
Michigan	4,596,000	4,291,000	305,000	6.6
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	167,000	161,200	5,800	3.4
Battle Creek MSA	65,700	61,400	4,300	6.5
Benton Harbor MSA	79,300	74,200	5,100	6.4
Detroit MSA	2,195,000	2,045,000	150,000	6.8
Flint MSA	195,100	172,300	22,900	11.7
Grand Rapids MSA	362,800	345,400	17,400	4.8
Jackson MSA	64,500	60,100	4,400	6.8
Kalamazoo MSA	119,300	113,700	5,700	4.7
Lansing MSA	245,100	232,800	12,300	5.0
Muskegon MSA	69,000	63,000	6,000	8.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	191,700	180,000	11,600	6.1
Upper Peninsula LMA	133,800	124,800	9,000	6.7
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	56,000	53,175	2,800	5.0
Barry	21,525	20,275	1,250	5.8
Bay	55,250	51,650	3,600	6.5
Branch	18,150	16,825	1,325	7.3
Cass	23,775	22,600	1,175	4.9
Clinton	30,250	28,800	1,450	4.8
Delta	16,050	14,900	1,125	7.1
Eaton	52,950	50,550	2,375	4.5
Grand Traverse	35,950	33,825	2,125	5.9
Gratiot	17,850	16,525	1,325	7.4
Hillsdale	20,175	18,825	1,350	6.7
Huron	16,375	15,225	1,150	7.0
Ingham	161,875	153,425	8,450	5.2
Ionia	19,425	17,850	1,550	8.0
Isabella	29,575	28,150	1,425	4.8
Kent	267,850	254,300	13,525	5.1
Lapeer	33,025	30,000	3,025	9.2
Lenawee	43,450	39,925	3,525	8.1
Livingston	52,075	49,675	2,425	4.6
Macomb	379,975	353,575	26,425	7.0
Marquette	29,225	27,550	1,675	5.7
Midland	36,200	34,550	1,650	4.5
Monroe	62,775	59,025	3,725	6.0
Montcalm	22,025	20,125	1,900	8.7
Newaygo	17,250	16,050	1,200	7.0
Oakland	579,325	547,200	32,100	5.5
Ottawa	94,950	91,075	3,875	4.1
Saginaw	100,225	93,850	6,400	6.4
St. Clair	64,125	60,500	3,625	5.7
St. Joseph	27,800	25,475	2,325	8.3
Sanilac	20,300	18,750	1,550	7.6
Shiawassee	34,550	31,850	2,700	7.8
Tuscola	23,325	21,300	2,025	8.7
Van Buren	31,900	29,400	2,500	7.8
Wayne	1,023,925	945,525	78,400	7.7

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Vol. VLIV No. 11
November 1988

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE INCREASES SLIGHTLY DURING NOVEMBER

Michigan's unemployment rate inched upward by two-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate moved from 6.6 percent in October to 6.8 percent in November. The rate increase represents 10,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment climbed to 315,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily a result of unsuccessful holiday jobseekers entering the labor force. Total employment in November registered a significant gain as the number of employed state residents advanced by 46,000 to reach 4,337,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force peaked at 4,652,000, a gain of 56,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 134,000, while the size of the labor force has increased by 114,000. In November 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 335,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.4 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXPAND

Michigan's nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased as industry jobs rose to 3,848,000 in November. Employment opportunities advanced by approximately 39,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries inched upward by 1,000 primarily as a result of minor gains in durable goods. Service producing employment jumped by 39,000 to 2,749,000 in November, as educational facilities returned to full strength. Public sector positions rose by 38,000 as a result. Since November 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 71,000 positions or 1.9 percent. Approximately 3,000 goods producing jobs have been lost throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 74,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	NOV 1988	OCT 1988	SEP 1988	NOV 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4652	4596	4588	4538
Employment	4337	4291	4283	4203
Unemployment	315	305	305	335
Rate	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.4
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3848	3809	3762	3777
Goods Producing Industries	1100	1099	1095	1103
Construction and Mining	152	156	156	141
Mining	10	10	10	10
Construction	141	146	146	131
Special trade Contractors	93	95	96	85
Other Construction	49	51	50	45
Manufacturing	948	943	939	962
Durable Goods	722	718	714	738
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	13
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	18	19	18
Metals	169	167	166	168
Primary Metals	50	49	49	49
Fabricated Metals	119	118	117	119
Nonelectrical Machiner	121	121	120	122
Electrical Machinery	35	35	34	37
Transportation Equipment	308	308	307	325
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	288	287	286	304
Other Transportation Equipment	20	20	21	22
Other Durable Goods	23	22	22	22
Nondurable Goods	226	225	224	224
Food and Kindred Products	46	47	46	46
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	23
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	21
Printing and Publishing	41	41	40	40
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	54	53	52	51
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	51	50	50	49
Leather Products	3	2	2	3
Service Producing Industries	2749	2710	2666	2675
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	153	153	152	150
Transportation and Utilities	118	117	117	114
Communications	36	36	35	36
Wholesale Trade	193	193	191	188
Durable Goods	121	121	120	119
Nondurable Goods	72	72	72	70
Retail Trade	699	694	692	692
General Merchandise Stores	100	96	94	105
Food Stores	105	105	104	96
Automotive Dealers and Services	74	74	75	75
Eating and Drinking Places	231	235	237	232
Other Retail Trade	189	184	181	184
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	184	184	184	178
Finance	94	94	94	92
Insurance and Real Estate	90	90	91	86
Services	843	848	843	822
Business Services	181	180	179	178
Health Services	267	272	271	268
Other Services	395	396	393	376
Government	676	638	605	644
Federal	62	62	62	61
State	170	170	154	167
Local	444	406	388	415

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased slightly in November. The regular benefits claims load averaged 82,228 per week during the month, approximately 4,030 more than the October total. The five percent increase was primarily due to an influx of holiday jobseekers. In November 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 102,457.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
November 05, 1988	92,300	14,100	78,200	44,500	6,200	38,300
November 12, 1988	94,400	15,400	79,000	43,700	6,200	37,500
November 19, 1988	97,500	15,500	82,000	44,700	5,600	39,100
November 26, 1988	102,100	16,500	85,600	44,900	6,100	38,800

DETROIT CPI CONTINUES TO CLIMB

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 117.6 in August to 118.6 in October. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for men and women's apparel. Prices in the area climbed by 3.9 percent since October 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 114.1. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by one-tenth of a percent to reach 120.3 during the month of November.

The higher national prices were due to minor increases scattered throughout the various sectors. Between November 1987 and November 1988, national consumer prices increased by 4.2 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 115.4. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 44.3 hours in November. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the durable goods sector.

During the month average hourly earnings rose by nine cents to $13.44, while average weekly earnings increased by $14.67 to total $595.39. In November 1987, earnings averaged $13.10 an hour or $561.99 per week for a 42.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Hourly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Weekly Earnings a/		
	Nov 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1987	Nov 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1987	Nov 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$595.39	$580.72	$561.99	44.3	43.5	42.9	$13.44	$13.35	$13.10
DURABLE GOODS	632.64	617.40	592.27	44.9	44.1	43.2	14.09	14.00	13.71
Primary Metal Products	612.86	597.96	578.14	44.8	44.0	43.6	13.68	13.59	13.26
Fabricated Metal Products	591.84	579.74	557.23	44.2	43.2	42.7	13.39	13.42	13.05
Nonelectrical Machinery	614.70	599.41	564.63	45.5	44.5	43.3	13.51	13.47	13.04
Electrical Machinery	497.49	479.57	476.10	44.3	43.4	41.8	11.23	11.05	11.39
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	754.45	733.21	695.71	46.2	45.4	44.2	16.33	16.15	15.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	472.49	460.93	457.71	42.3	41.6	41.8	11.17	11.08	10.95
Contract Construction	608.68	658.46	605.18	38.5	41.0	39.4	15.81	16.06	15.36
Department Stores	189.60	179.20	177.56	27.8	28.4	27.7	6.82	6.31	6.41

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
NOVEMBER 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2
Michigan	4,652,000	4,337,000	315,000	6.8
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	167,900	162,500	5,400	3.2
Battle Creek MSA	66,200	62,100	4,000	6.1
Benton Harbor MSA	80,600	74,900	5,600	7.0
Detroit MSA	2,231,000	2,082,000	149,000	6.7
Flint MSA	195,400	174,400	21,000	10.8
Grand Rapids MSA	367,500	349,100	18,400	5.0
Jackson MSA	65,700	61,000	4,700	7.2
Kalamazoo MSA	120,700	115,200	5,500	4.5
Lansing MSA	247,400	233,900	13,600	5.5
Muskegon MSA	69,400	63,200	6,200	8.9
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	192,200	180,000	12,200	6.3
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,500	122,800	11,700	8.7
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	56,375	53,500	2,900	5.1
Barry	21,975	20,500	1,450	6.7
Bay	55,625	51,650	3,975	7.1
Branch	18,225	16,850	1,400	7.7
Cass	23,825	22,600	1,225	5.1
Clinton	30,500	28,950	1,550	5.1
Delta	16,150	14,825	1,350	8.3
Eaton	53,450	50,800	2,650	5.0
Grand Traverse	35,625	33,300	2,325	6.5
Gratiot	18,175	16,875	1,300	7.2
Hillsdale	20,250	18,850	1,400	6.9
Huron	16,425	15,000	1,450	8.8
Ingham	163,500	154,150	9,350	5.7
Ionia	19,375	17,700	1,675	8.6
Isabella	29,975	28,450	1,525	5.1
Kent	271,375	257,050	14,325	5.3
Lapeer	33,475	30,550	2,925	8.8
Lenawee	43,625	40,500	3,125	7.2
Livingston	53,175	50,575	2,600	4.9
Macomb	385,500	359,925	25,575	6.6
Marquette	29,850	27,725	2,150	7.2
Mecosta	16,100	14,925	1,175	7.3
Midland	36,225	34,550	1,700	4.7
Monroe	63,800	60,100	3,725	5.8
Montcalm	22,350	20,325	2,050	9.1
Newaygo	17,475	16,100	1,375	7.9
Oakland	588,975	557,050	31,925	5.4
Ottawa	96,125	92,075	4,050	4.2
Saginaw	100,300	93,825	6,500	6.5
St. Clair	67,550	61,575	5,975	8.8
St. Joseph	27,925	25,675	2,250	8.1
Sanilac	20,725	18,875	1,850	8.9
Shiawassee	34,950	32,300	2,650	7.5
Tuscola	23,400	21,325	2,075	8.8
Van Buren	32,175	29,175	3,025	9.4
Wayne	1,038,750	962,525	76,225	7.3

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Vol. XLIV No. 12
December 1988

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

MICHIGAN'S JOBLESS RATE RISES DURING THE MONTH

The statewide unemployment rate advanced by three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate increased from 6.8 percent in November to 7.1 percent in December. The rate rise represents 12,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment climbed to 327,000. The increase in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal decreases at educational facilities. Total employment in December registered a decline as the number of employed state residents slipped by 22,000 to reach 327,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force fell to 5,372,000, a decrease of 40,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 166,000, while the size of the labor force has grown by 121,000. In December 1987, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 372,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT LEVEL FALLS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan dropped as industry jobs fell to 3,827,000 in December. Employment opportunities decreased by approximately 27,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries declined by 5,000 primarily as a result of seasonal cutbacks in the construction industry. Service producing employment contracted by 21,000 to 2,734,000 in December, as governmental losses offset traditional retail trade gains. Public sector positions plunged by 28,000 as educational facilities shutdown for the holiday season. Since December 1987, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 51,000 positions or 1.4 percent. Approximately 53,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment dropped by 2,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Dec. 1987
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4612	4652	4596	4491
Employment	4285	4337	4291	4119
Unemployment	327	315	305	372
Rate	7.1	6.8	6.6	8.3
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3827	3854	3809	3776
Goods Producing Industries	1093	1099	1099	1095
Construction and Mining	144	152	156	133
Mining	10	10	10	10
Construction	134	142	146	123
Special Trade Contractors	90	93	95	82
Other Construction	44	49	51	41
Manufacturing	949	947	943	962
Durable Goods	724	722	718	739
Lumber and Wood Products	13	13	13	13
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	32
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	18	17
Metals	169	169	167	169
Primary Metals	50	50	49	49
Fabricated Metals	120	119	118	120
Nonelectrical Machinery	122	122	121	122
Electrical Machinery	34	35	35	37
Transportation Equipment	310	308	308	326
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	290	288	287	305
Other Transportation Equipment	20	20	20	21
Other Durable Goods	23	23	22	22
Nondurable Goods	225	225	225	223
Food and Kindred Products	43	45	47	45
Textiles and Apparel	22	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	20	20	20	20
Printing and Publishing	41	41	41	40
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	44	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	54	54	53	52
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	51	51	50	49
Leather Products	3	3	2	2
Service Producing Industries	2734	2755	2710	2682
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	154	153	153	151
Transportation and Utilities	118	117	117	115
Communications	36	36	36	36
Wholesale Trade	194	193	193	189
Durable Goods	123	121	121	119
Nondurable Goods	72	72	72	70
Retail Trade	716	702	694	705
General Merchandise Stores	107	102	96	111
Food Stores	107	106	105	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	75	74	74	75
Eating and Drinking Places	232	232	235	232
Other Retail Trade	197	188	184	190
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	186	185	184	183
Finance	95	94	94	92
Insurance and Real Estate	90	90	90	91
Services	847	848	848	819
Business Services	180	180	180	175
Health Services	272	272	272	267
Other Services	395	396	396	377
Government	637	675	638	635
Federal	63	62	62	62
State	168	170	170	163
Local	406	443	406	410

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1987 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1987 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the second consecutive month in December. The regular benefits claims load averaged 97,569 per week during the month, approximately 15,341 more than the November total.

The 19 percent decrease was primarily due to seasonal employment decreases throughout the state. In December 1987, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 128,729.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
December 03, 1988	104,400	15,200	89,200	44,600	5,900	38,700
December 10, 1988	112,900	17,400	95,500	49,100	7,000	42,100
December 17, 1988	123,600	18,100	105,500	53,900	7,600	46,300
December 24, 1988	134,500	24,400	110,100	58,300	10,500	47,800
December 31, 1988	134,800	30,600	104,200	56,400	11,800	44,600

DETROIT AREA PRICES DECLINE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 118.6 in October to 118.3 in December. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for clothing and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 5.1 percent since December 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 112.4. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by two-tenths of a percent to reach 120.5 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for medical care and housing. Between December 1987 and December 1988, national consumer prices increased by 4.4 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 115.4. Note: Beginning in January 1988, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 44.7 hours in December. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by most individuals in the manufacturing sector.

During the month, average hourly earnings advanced by fourteen cents to $13.53, while average weekly earnings climbed by $11.61 to total $604.79. In December 1987, earnings averaged $13.22 an hour or $569.78 per week for a 43.1 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987	Dec 1988	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$604.79	$593.18	$569.78	44.7	44.3	43.1	$13.53	$13.39	$13.22
DURABLE GOODS	643.32	628.54	597.97	45.4	44.8	43.3	14.17	14.03	13.81
Primary Metal Products	619.69	607.42	588.23	45.2	44.5	43.8	13.71	13.65	13.43
Fabricated Metal Products	599.40	587.84	563.32	44.4	44.0	43.1	13.50	13.36	13.07
Nonelectrical Machinery	621.85	612.88	589.19	46.2	45.5	44.3	13.46	13.47	13.30
Electrical Machinery	518.65	502.87	489.60	45.1	44.7	42.5	11.50	11.25	11.52
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	771.97	749.36	686.88	46.9	46.2	43.2	16.46	16.22	15.90
NONDURABLE GOODS	476.85	472.34	469.95	42.5	42.4	42.3	11.22	11.14	11.11
Contract Construction	612.97	610.61	583.18	38.6	38.5	37.6	15.88	15.86	15.51
Department Stores	196.52	185.08	181.44	29.2	28.0	28.8	6.73	6.61	6.30

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
DECEMBER 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,120,000	115,978,000	6,142,000	5.0
Michigan	4,612,000	4,285,000	327,000	7.1
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	166,700	161,500	5,200	3.1
Battle Creek MSA	65,700	61,400	4,300	6.5
Benton Harbor MSA	79,400	73,900	5,500	6.9
Detroit MSA	2,214,000	2,061,000	153,000	6.9
Flint MSA	194,100	174,500	19,700	10.1
Grand Rapids MSA	368,100	346,100	21,900	6.0
Jackson MSA	65,200	60,400	4,900	7.4
Kalamazoo MSA	119,200	113,700	5,500	4.6
Lansing MSA	245,100	232,000	13,200	5.4
Muskegon MSA	68,800	62,600	6,200	9.1
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	190,100	177,800	12,300	6.5
Upper Peninsula LMA	133,000	120,000	12,900	9.7
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	55,750	52,650	3,100	5.6
Barry	21,725	20,100	1,625	7.5
Bay	55,375	51,000	4,375	7.9
Branch	18,000	16,475	1,525	8.4
Cass	23,525	22,200	1,325	5.6
Clinton	30,300	28,700	1,600	5.3
Delta	15,950	14,600	1,350	8.4
Eaton	52,825	50,375	2,450	4.6
Grand Traverse	35,400	32,525	2,875	8.2
Gratiot	17,925	16,450	1,475	8.2
Hillsdale	20,125	18,575	1,550	7.7
Huron	16,050	14,575	1,500	9.3
Ingham	162,000	152,875	9,125	5.6
Ionia	19,100	17,375	1,725	9.1
Isabella	29,500	27,950	1,525	5.2
Kent	271,425	254,850	16,575	6.1
Lapeer	33,350	30,225	3,125	9.4
Lenawee	43,125	40,025	3,100	7.2
Livingston	52,850	50,025	2,825	5.3
Macomb	381,225	356,175	25,050	6.6
Marquette	29,025	27,025	2,000	6.9
Midland	36,125	34,125	2,000	5.5
Monroe	63,350	59,475	3,875	6.1
Montcalm	21,675	19,225	2,450	11.3
Newaygo	17,250	15,700	1,525	8.9
Oakland	583,325	551,250	32,075	5.5
Ottawa	96,625	91,275	5,350	5.5
Saginaw	98,625	92,650	5,975	6.1
St. Clair	68,150	60,925	7,200	10.6
St. Joseph	27,425	25,325	2,075	7.6
Sanilac	20,000	18,150	1,875	9.3
Shiawassee	34,600	32,000	2,600	7.5
Tuscola	22,975	20,850	2,100	9.2
Van Buren	31,625	28,300	3,325	10.5
Wayne	1,031,400	952,500	78,900	7.6

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLV No. 1
January 1989

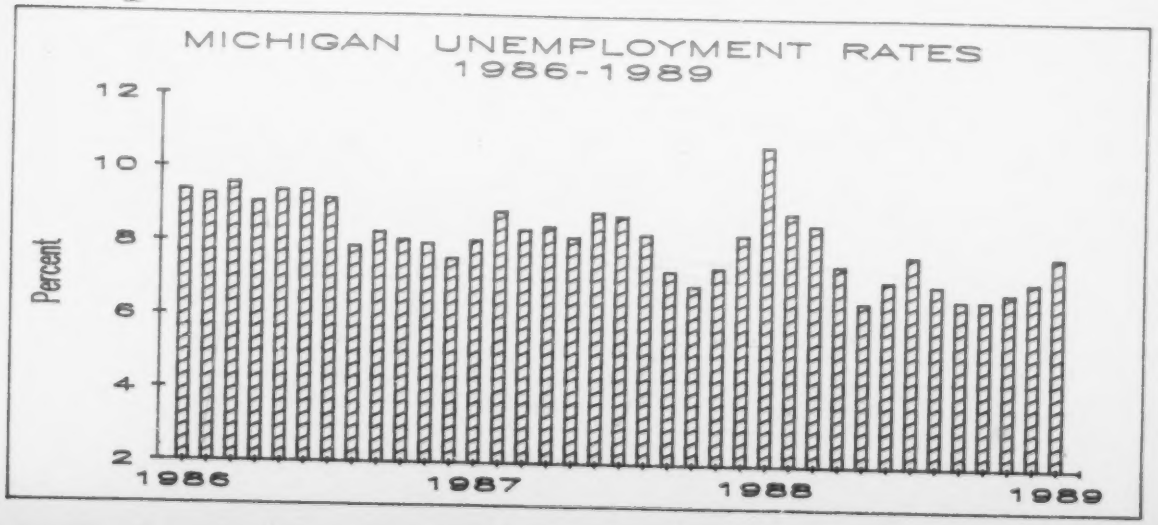
JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESSNESS INCREASES STATEWIDE

Michigan's unemployment rate advanced by seven-tenths of a percentage point as the unadjusted jobless rate climbed from 7.1 percent in December to 7.8 percent in January. The rate increase represents 29,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment rose to 358,000. The increase in joblessness was primarily a result of traditional seasonal layoffs in retail trade following the holiday season. Total employment in January registered a decline as the number of employed state residents fell by 80,000 to reach 4,230,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force plunged to 4,589,000, a decrease of 49,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has increased by 265,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 151,000. In January 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 473,000, representing an unemployment rate of 10.7 percent.

STATEWIDE JOB LEVEL SHRINKS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan fell as industry jobs decreased to 3,807,000 in January. Employment opportunities dropped by approximately 83,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries declined by 23,000 primarily as a result of construction cutbacks. Service producing employment decreased by 60,000 to 2,722,000 in January, as retail outlets reduced holiday payrolls. Public sector positions fell by 10,000. Since January 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 100,000 positions or 2.7 percent. Approximately 23,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment grew by 77,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	NOV 1988	JAN 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4589	4638	4679	4438
Employment	4230	4310	4362	3965
Unemployment	358	329	317	473
Rate	7.8	7.1	6.8	10.7
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3807	3890	3917	3707
Goods Producing Industries	1085	1108	1115	1062
Construction and Mining	134	146	155	120
Mining	10	10	11	10
Construction	124	135	144	110
Special trade Contractors	82	89	93	72
Other Construction	41	47	51	38
Manufacturing	951	962	960	942
Durable Goods	728	736	733	721
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	15	14
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	33
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	18	19	19	17
Metals	168	167	167	165
Primary Metals	48	48	48	47
Fabricated Metals	120	120	120	118
Nonelectrical Machinery	122	122	121	120
Electrical Machinery	34	34	35	37
Transportation Equipment	312	319	317	313
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	295	301	299	293
Other Transportation Equipment	18	18	18	19
Other Durable Goods	23	24	24	23
Nondurable Goods	223	226	227	220
Food and Kindred Products	42	43	45	43
Textiles and Apparel	22	23	22	22
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	44	44	43	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	43
Other Nondurable Goods	51	51	51	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	49	49	47
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2722	2782	2802	2645
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	152	156	156	150
Transportation and Utilities	118	122	121	115
Communications	34	35	35	35
Wholesale Trade	191	193	191	185
Durable Goods	123	124	122	119
Nondurable Goods	68	69	69	66
Retail Trade	699	734	719	677
General Merchandise Stores	110	116	111	105
Food Stores	106	107	107	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	78	78	78	76
Eating and Drinking Places	223	237	237	223
Other Retail Trade	182	195	187	176
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	186	186	185	183
Finance	96	96	95	93
Insurance and Real Estate	90	91	91	91
Services	857	865	866	825
Business Services	189	191	191	179
Health Services	281	280	280	276
Other Services	386	394	395	371
Government	637	647	685	624
Federal	61	62	61	60
State	167	167	168	162
Local	409	419	456	402

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the third consecutive month. The regular benefits claims load averaged 137,623 per week during the month of January, approximately 40,054 more than the December total. The 41 percent increase was primarily due to seasonal layoffs following the holidays. In January 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 159,878.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
January 07, 1989	142,700	22,300	120,400	56,100	8,200	47,900
January 14, 1989	160,900	26,200	134,700	68,000	11,900	56,100
January 21, 1989	155,300	18,200	137,100	67,900	8,900	59,000
January 28, 1989	164,500	16,700	147,800	70,800	7,600	63,200

DETROIT AREA PRICES DECLINE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area decreased from 118.6 in October to 118.3 in December. The decrease in Detroit area prices was primarily due to lower costs for clothing and housing. Prices in the area climbed by 5.1 percent since December 1987, when the consumer price index stood at 112.6. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by five-tenths of a percent to reach 121.1 during the month of January. The higher national prices were due to additional costs for food and home heating fuels. Between January 1988 and January 1989, national consumer prices increased by 4.7 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 115.7. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 44.0 hours in January. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the electrical machinery and automotive industries. During the month average hourly earnings rose by eight cents to $13.68, while average weekly earnings decreased by $7.36 to total $601.92. In January 1988, earnings averaged $13.31 an hour or $565.67 per week for a 42.5 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$601.92	$609.28	$565.67	44.0	44.8	42.5	$13.68	$13.60	$13.31
DURABLE GOODS	637.14	647.92	595.78	44.4	45.5	42.8	14.35	14.24	13.92
Primary Metal Products	631.90	628.31	585.42	45.2	45.3	43.3	13.98	13.87	13.52
Fabricated Metal Products	614.44	607.45	550.98	44.3	44.6	41.9	13.87	13.62	13.15
Nonelectrical Machinery	633.36	623.20	586.98	46.4	46.3	44.2	13.65	13.46	13.28
Electrical Machinery	518.63	544.46	507.79	43.4	45.6	42.6	11.95	11.94	11.92
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	743.09	771.97	699.17	44.9	46.9	43.4	16.55	16.46	16.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	477.85	480.53	460.49	42.4	42.6	41.3	11.27	11.28	11.15
Contract Construction	630.24	611.81	577.78	39.0	38.6	37.3	16.16	15.85	15.49
Department Stores	172.89	196.52	166.10	25.5	29.2	27.5	6.78	6.73	6.04

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JANUARY 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,095,000	114,786,000	7,309,000	6.0
Michigan	4,589,000	4,230,000	358,000	7.8
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	163,700	157,700	6,100	3.7
Battle Creek MSA	64,900	59,700	5,200	8.0
Benton Harbor MSA	79,200	72,900	6,300	8.0
Detroit MSA	2,209,000	2,045,000	164,000	7.4
Flint MSA	187,400	163,600	23,800	12.7
Grand Rapids MSA	361,100	341,200	19,900	5.5
Jackson MSA	66,100	61,000	5,100	7.7
Kalamazoo MSA	118,400	112,500	5,900	5.0
Lansing MSA	245,800	231,600	14,200	5.8
Muskegon MSA	67,500	60,900	6,600	9.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	183,700	169,400	14,300	7.8
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,200	119,200	15,100	11.2
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	54,825	51,550	3,275	6.0
Barry	22,375	20,575	1,775	8.0
Bay	53,400	48,500	4,900	9.2
Branch	18,275	16,775	1,500	8.2
Cass	23,300	21,725	1,575	6.7
Clinton	30,600	28,775	1,825	6.0
Delta	16,175	14,350	1,825	11.3
Eaton	53,150	50,300	2,850	5.4
Grand Traverse	35,125	31,750	3,375	9.6
Gratiot	18,300	16,650	1,650	9.0
Hillsdale	19,500	17,850	1,650	8.5
Huron	16,250	14,475	1,775	11.0
Ingham	162,100	152,525	9,575	5.9
Ionia	19,175	17,175	2,025	10.5
Isabella	29,900	28,175	1,725	5.8
Kent	265,050	250,400	14,650	5.5
Lapeer	34,150	30,675	3,475	10.2
Lenawee	42,475	39,150	3,325	7.8
Livingston	54,300	51,275	3,000	5.5
Macomb	383,500	357,025	26,475	6.9
Marquette	29,400	27,125	2,300	7.8
Mecosta	16,575	14,950	1,625	9.8
Midland	35,075	32,800	2,275	6.5
Monroe	64,650	59,700	4,925	7.6
Montcalm	24,100	21,350	2,750	11.4
Newaygo	17,300	15,475	1,825	10.6
Oakland	588,725	554,475	34,250	5.8
Ottawa	96,075	90,800	5,250	5.5
Saginaw	95,175	88,050	7,125	7.5
St. Clair	68,850	61,000	7,850	11.4
St. Joseph	27,150	25,025	2,125	7.9
Sanilac	19,875	17,675	2,200	11.1
Shiawassee	33,600	30,350	3,250	9.7
Tuscola	23,775	21,050	2,725	11.4
Van Buren	31,625	28,125	3,500	11.1
Wayne	1,014,975	931,250	83,750	8.3

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLV No. 2
February 1989

JOB SERVICE

Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE PLUNGES BY ONE PERCENT

The statewide unemployment rate dropped by one full percentage point as the jobless rate declined from 7.8 percent in January to 6.8 percent in February. The rate decrease represents 46,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment fell to 312,000. The decline in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal employment increases as state and local school employees returned to work following the holiday period. Total employment in February registered a gain as the number of employed residents jumped by 70,000 to reach 4,300,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force advanced to 4,612,000, a growth of 23,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 217,000, while the size of the labor force has grown by 130,000. In February 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 399,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.9 percent.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES GROW MARGINALLY

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased slightly as industry jobs inched upward to 3,811,000 in February. Employment opportunities inched upward by approximately 3,000 as service producing gains barely offset goods producing losses. Total employment in the goods producing industries dropped by 9,000 primarily as a result of construction and automotive cutbacks. Service producing employment climbed by 12,000 to 2,735,000 in February, as educational facilities recalled school employees. Public sector positions increased by 18,000 as a result. Since February 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 97,000 positions or 2.6 percent. Approximately 22,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 75,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	FEB 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4612	4589	4638	4482
Employment	4300	4230	4310	4083
Unemployment	312	358	329	399
Rate	6.8	7.8	7.1	8.9
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3811	3808	3890	3714
Goods Producing Industries	1076	1085	1108	1054
Construction and Mining	129	134	146	117
Mining	10	10	10	10
Construction	118	124	135	108
Special trade Contractors	80	83	89	71
Other Construction	39	41	47	37
Manufacturing	947	951	962	937
Durable Goods	727	728	736	717
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	33
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	19	17
Metals	167	167	167	164
Primary Metals	47	48	48	47
Fabricated Metals	120	120	120	117
Nonelectrical Machinery	124	122	122	119
Electrical Machinery	35	35	34	36
Transportation Equipment	310	312	319	312
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	292	295	301	293
Other Transportation Equipment	18	18	18	19
Other Durable Goods	23	23	24	23
Nondurable Goods	221	223	226	219
Food and Kindred Products	41	42	43	43
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	23	22
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	44	44	41
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	43
Other Nondurable Goods	51	51	51	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod	49	49	49	47
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2735	2723	2782	2660
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	150	152	156	150
Transportation and Utilities	117	118	122	115
Communications	33	33	35	35
Wholesale Trade	191	192	193	185
Durable Goods	123	124	124	119
Nondurable Goods	69	68	69	66
Retail Trade	692	701	734	669
General Merchandise Stores	101	107	116	100
Food Stores	106	106	107	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	77	78	78	76
Eating and Drinking Places	229	227	237	224
Other Retail Trade	179	183	195	172
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	185	186	186	183
Finance	95	95	96	93
Insurance and Real Estate	90	91	91	91
Services	862	857	865	835
Business Services	187	188	191	182
Health Services	281	281	280	276
Other Services	394	388	394	377
Government	654	636	647	638
Federal	60	61	62	60
State	172	166	167	165
Local	422	409	419	413

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the fourth consecutive month in February. The regular benefits claims load averaged 142,619 per week during the month, approximately 4,996 more than the January total. The four percent increase was primarily due to continued holiday layoffs. In February 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 181,258.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
February 04, 1989	160,100	16,100	144,000	69,700	7,500	62,200
February 11, 1989	160,200	18,200	142,000	71,200	8,700	62,500
February 18, 1989	155,000	14,800	140,200	69,600	6,700	62,900
February 25, 1989	153,900	12,600	141,300	67,000	5,500	61,500

CONSUMER PRICES RISE IN DETROIT

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 118.3 in December to 120.1 in February. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and food. Prices in the area climbed by 5.6 percent since February 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 113.7. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by four-tenths of a percent to reach 121.6 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for medical care and food. Between February 1988 and February 1989, national consumer prices increased by 4.8 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 116.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries remained stable at 43.9 hours in February. Minor gains and losses scattered throughout the sector caused the average workweek to hold steady.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by four cents to $13.59, while average weekly earnings decreased by $1.76 to total $596.60. In February 1988, earnings averaged $13.34 an hour or $562.95 per week for a 42.2 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$596.60	$598.36	$562.95	43.9	43.9	42.2	$13.59	$13.63	$13.34
DURABLE GOODS	631.81	634.48	593.30	44.4	44.4	42.5	14.23	14.29	13.96
Primary Metal Products	627.89	627.00	587.73	44.5	44.5	42.9	14.11	14.09	13.70
Fabricated Metal Products	596.75	612.72	545.79	43.4	44.4	41.6	13.75	13.80	13.12
Nonelectrical Machinery	617.86	630.17	584.27	45.7	46.2	43.7	13.52	13.64	13.37
Electrical Machinery	511.87	523.73	485.48	43.9	43.9	40.9	11.66	11.93	11.87
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	753.22	740.25	703.27	45.9	45.0	43.6	16.41	16.45	16.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	471.66	472.22	456.74	42.0	42.2	41.0	11.23	11.19	11.14
Contract Construction	595.03	618.62	568.03	37.4	38.4	36.6	15.91	16.11	15.52
Department Stores	169.98	171.53	160.06	25.6	25.3	26.5	6.64	6.78	6.04

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
FEBRUARY 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	121,906,000	115,023,000	6,883,000	5.6
Michigan	4,612,000	4,300,000	312,000	6.8
Ann Arbor MSA	166,900	161,200	5,700	3.4
Battle Creek MSA	65,300	61,300	4,000	6.2
Benton Harbor MSA	79,400	73,900	5,500	6.9
Detroit MSA	2,213,000	2,070,000	142,000	6.4
Flint MSA	187,600	169,100	18,500	9.9
Grand Rapids MSA	366,100	348,700	17,400	4.8
Jackson MSA	66,700	62,400	4,300	6.4
Kalamazoo MSA	120,700	115,300	5,400	4.5
Lansing MSA	247,200	233,700	13,400	5.4
Muskegon MSA	67,200	61,500	5,600	8.4
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	184,600	171,600	13,000	7.0
Upper Peninsula LMA	134,700	121,300	13,500	10.0
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	54,975	52,025	2,925	5.3
Barry	22,325	20,875	1,450	6.5
Bay	53,675	49,150	4,550	8.5
Branch	18,475	17,175	1,300	7.0
Cass	23,225	21,900	1,350	5.8
Clinton	30,825	29,050	1,775	5.8
Delta	16,275	14,650	1,625	10.0
Eaton	53,400	50,750	2,625	4.9
Grand Traverse	35,425	32,475	2,975	8.4
Gratiot	18,625	17,000	1,625	8.7
Hillsdale	20,000	18,625	1,375	6.9
Huron	16,425	14,650	1,775	10.8
Ingham	162,950	153,925	9,025	5.5
Ionia	19,425	17,675	1,750	9.0
Isabella	31,300	29,650	1,650	5.3
Kent	268,725	255,900	12,825	4.8
Lapeer	34,225	31,050	3,175	9.3
Lenawee	43,100	40,425	2,675	6.2
Livingston	54,925	51,925	3,025	5.5
Macomb	384,150	361,400	22,750	5.9
Marquette	29,700	27,625	2,100	7.0
Mecosta	16,625	15,275	1,350	8.1
Midland	35,550	33,250	2,300	6.5
Monroe	64,450	60,450	4,025	6.2
Montcalm	24,350	22,300	2,050	8.4
Newaygo	17,450	15,825	1,650	9.4
Oakland	592,050	561,250	30,800	5.2
Ottawa	97,375	92,800	4,575	4.7
Saginaw	95,400	89,225	6,175	6.5
St. Clair	68,375	61,750	6,625	9.7
St. Joseph	27,150	25,425	1,725	6.3
Sanilac	20,350	18,150	2,200	10.8
Shiawassee	33,650	30,725	2,925	8.7
Tuscola	23,900	21,525	2,375	9.9
Van Buren	32,275	29,100	3,200	9.9
Wayne	1,014,475	942,625	71,825	7.1

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLV No. 3
March 1989

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

SLIGHT RISE RECORDED IN STATE JOBLESS RATE

Michigan's unemployment rate increased by three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate advanced from 6.8 percent in February to 7.1 percent in March. The rate increase represents 12,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment climbed to 324,000. The rise in joblessness was primarily a result of scattered job losses throughout several industries. Total employment in March registered a decrease as the number of employed state residents fell by 57,000 to reach 4,243,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force slipped to 4,568,000, a loss of 44,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 166,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 105,000. In March 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 386,000, representing an unemployment rate of 8.6 percent.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

Michigan's nonagricultural wage and salary employment inched upward as industry jobs rose to 3,816,000 in March. Employment opportunities grew by approximately 6,000 as small gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries increased by 1,000 primarily as a result of automotive callbacks. Service producing employment rose by 4,000 to 2,739,000 in March, as retail trade increased slightly. Public sector positions dipped by 2,000. Since March 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 79,000 positions or 2.1 percent. Approximately 15,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment advanced by 63,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	MAR 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4568	4612	4589	4463
Employment	4243	4300	4230	4077
Unemployment	324	312	358	386
Rate	7.1	6.8	7.8	8.6
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3816	3810	3808	3737
Goods Producing Industries	1076	1075	1085	1061
Construction and Mining	129	129	134	121
Mining	10	10	10	10
Construction	119	119	124	111
Special trade Contractors	80	80	83	73
Other Construction	39	39	41	38
Manufacturing	947	946	951	940
Durable Goods	727	725	728	720
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	34	34	34	33
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	19	19	19	18
Metals	166	167	167	164
Primary Metals	47	47	48	46
Fabricated Metals	119	120	120	117
Nonelectrical Machinery	124	123	122	118
Electrical Machinery	35	35	35	36
Transportation Equipment	310	309	312	315
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	293	292	295	296
Other Transportation Equipment	17	18	18	19
Other Durable Goods	23	23	23	23
Nondurable Goods	220	221	223	220
Food and Kindred Products	40	40	42	42
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	20	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	44	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	43
Other Nondurable Goods	52	51	51	50
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	49	49	47
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2739	2735	2723	2676
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	151	150	152	151
Transportation and Utilities	118	117	118	116
Communications	33	33	33	35
Wholesale Trade	192	192	192	185
Durable Goods	123	124	124	119
Nondurable Goods	68	68	68	66
Retail Trade	695	691	701	672
General Merchandise Stores	99	100	107	99
Food Stores	106	105	106	97
Automotive Dealers and Services	78	77	78	77
Eating and Drinking Places	232	228	227	227
Other Retail Trade	180	179	183	172
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	185	185	186	184
Finance	95	95	95	93
Insurance and Real Estate	90	90	91	91
Services	868	865	857	842
Business Services	188	188	188	184
Health Services	280	281	281	277
Other Services	399	397	388	381
Government	649	651	636	641
Federal	60	60	61	60
State	166	169	166	163
Local	423	422	409	417

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the first time in five months in March. The regular benefits claims load averaged 131,137 per week during the month, approximately 11,482 less than the February total.

The eight percent decrease was primarily due to the recall of state and local school employees following the holiday season. In March 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 169,708.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
March 04, 1989	156,000	15,800	142,200	69,600	8,000	61,600
March 11, 1989	154,300	16,900	137,400	68,900	7,700	61,200
March 18, 1989	152,000	13,600	138,400	64,900	5,300	59,600
March 25, 1989	150,300	12,700	137,600	64,300	5,200	59,100

CONSUMER PRICES RISE IN DETROIT

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 118.3 in December to 120.1 in February. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and food. Prices in the area climbed by 5.6 percent since February 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 113.7. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by six-tenths of a percent to reach 122.3 during the month of March.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for men and women's apparel. Between March 1988 and March 1989, national consumer prices increased by five percent. One year ago, the national index registered 116.5. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased slightly to 44.0 hours in March. The minor increase was primarily the result of small gains scattered throughout the manufacturing sector.

During the month average hourly earnings inched upward by six cents to $13.66, while average weekly earnings increased by $4.00 to total $601.04. In March 1988, earnings averaged $13.36 an hour or $571.81 per week for a 42.8 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$601.04	$597.04	$571.81	44.0	43.9	42.8	$13.66	$13.60	$13.36
DURABLE GOODS	634.92	631.81	605.86	44.4	44.4	43.4	14.30	14.23	13.96
Primary Metal Products	620.64	628.03	595.95	44.3	44.7	43.5	14.01	14.05	13.70
Fabricated Metal Products	594.21	597.25	564.99	43.5	43.5	42.9	13.66	13.73	13.17
Nonelectrical Machinery	611.10	616.97	590.06	45.1	45.6	44.1	13.55	13.53	13.38
Electrical Machinery	511.15	511.15	502.67	43.8	43.8	42.1	11.67	11.67	11.94
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	765.72	755.32	717.34	46.1	46.0	44.5	16.61	16.42	16.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	475.45	470.96	456.85	42.3	41.9	40.9	11.24	11.24	11.17
Contract Construction	609.35	601.22	586.28	38.3	37.6	37.8	15.91	15.99	15.51
Department Stores	175.66	169.98	162.52	26.9	25.6	27.5	6.53	6.64	5.91

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MARCH 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,223,000	115,844,000	6,378,000	5.2
Michigan	4,568,000	4,243,000	324,000	7.1
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	166,700	159,300	7,300	4.4
Battle Creek MSA	64,800	60,300	4,500	7.0
Benton Harbor MSA	78,600	73,000	5,600	7.2
Detroit MSA	2,194,000	2,045,000	149,000	6.8
Flint MSA	186,500	168,900	17,600	9.4
Grand Rapids MSA	363,200	345,200	18,000	5.0
Jackson MSA	66,300	61,700	4,600	6.9
Kalamazoo MSA	118,700	112,800	5,900	5.0
Lansing MSA	241,100	227,400	13,700	5.7
Muskegon MSA	66,800	61,200	5,700	8.5
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	182,200	168,800	13,400	7.4
Upper Peninsula LMA	133,300	119,300	14,000	10.5
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	54,375	51,400	2,975	5.5
Barry	22,175	20,600	1,550	7.0
Bay	52,950	48,325	4,625	8.7
Branch	18,075	17,000	1,075	6.0
Cass	23,200	22,000	1,200	5.2
Clinton	30,050	28,250	1,775	5.9
Delta	16,150	14,425	1,725	10.6
Eaton	52,250	49,375	2,850	5.5
Grand Traverse	35,025	32,000	3,025	8.7
Gratiot	18,200	16,575	1,625	8.9
Hillsdale	19,875	18,525	1,375	6.9
Huron	16,200	14,450	1,750	10.9
Ingham	158,800	149,750	9,050	5.7
Ionia	19,125	17,250	1,875	9.9
Isabella	30,875	29,125	1,750	5.7
Kent	266,600	253,325	13,275	5.0
Lapeer	33,575	30,675	2,925	8.7
Lenawee	42,700	39,825	2,850	6.7
Livingston	54,475	51,275	3,175	5.8
Macomb	380,350	357,025	23,325	6.1
Marquette	29,525	27,175	2,350	8.0
Mecosta	15,925	14,575	1,350	8.5
Midland	35,150	32,700	2,450	7.0
Monroe	64,225	59,700	4,525	7.0
Montcalm	24,250	22,125	2,125	8.8
Newaygo	17,475	15,725	1,750	10.0
Oakland	584,925	554,450	30,475	5.2
Ottawa	96,625	91,875	4,750	4.9
Saginaw	94,100	87,750	6,350	6.8
St. Clair	67,300	61,000	6,300	9.4
St. Joseph	26,875	25,075	1,800	6.7
Sanilac	19,875	17,550	2,300	11.6
Shiawassee	33,250	30,500	2,775	8.3
Tuscola	23,500	21,075	2,425	10.4
Van Buren	32,150	28,925	3,225	10.0
Wayne	1,009,150	931,200	77,925	7.7

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLV No. 4
April 1989

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESS RATE FALLS TO 6.1 PERCENT

Michigan's unemployment rate dropped by one full percentage point as the jobless rate fell from 7.1 percent in March to 6.1 percent in April. The rate decrease represents 46,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment declined to 278,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of a substantial number of unemployed jobseekers leaving the labor force in April. Total employment in April registered an increase as the number of employed state residents climbed by 16,000 to reach 4,259,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force contracted to 4,537,000, a loss of 31,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has jumped by 72,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 9,000. In April 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 341,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES RISE DURING THE MONTH

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan rose as industry jobs climbed to 3,856,000 in April. Employment opportunities advanced by approximately 37,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries increased by 13,000 primarily as a result of seasonal gains in construction and automotive recalls. Service producing employment expanded by 24,000 to 2,766,000 in April, as both retail trade and services experienced considerable gains. Public sector positions slipped by 4,000 as local employment losses offset state level gains. Since April 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 83,000 positions or 2.2 percent. Approximately 10,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment increased by 72,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	APR 1989	MAR 1989	FEB 1989	APR 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4537	4568	4612	4528
Employment	4259	4243	4300	4187
Unemployment	278	324	312	341
Rate	6.1	7.1	6.8	7.5
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3856	3819	3810	3773
Goods Producing Industries	1090	1077	1075	1080
Construction and Mining	138	130	129	135
Mining	11	10	10	10
Construction	128	120	119	124
Special trade Contractors	83	80	80	81
Other Construction	44	40	39	43
Manufacturing	952	947	946	945
Durable Goods	732	727	725	725
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	34	34	33
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	20	19	19	18
Metals	167	167	167	164
Primary Metals	47	47	47	47
Fabricated Metals	120	120	120	117
Nonelectrical Machinery	123	124	123	118
Electrical Machinery	35	35	35	35
Transportation Equipment	314	310	309	318
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	296	292	292	299
Other Transportation Equipment	17	17	18	19
Other Durable Goods	23	23	23	23
Nondurable Goods	220	221	221	220
Food and Kindred Products	40	40	40	42
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	21	20	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	43	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	43
Other Nondurable Goods	51	52	51	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	49	49	47
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2766	2742	2735	2694
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	153	151	150	154
Transportation and Utilities	120	118	117	119
Communications	33	33	33	35
Wholesale Trade	195	193	192	186
Durable Goods	125	124	124	119
Nondurable Goods	70	69	68	67
Retail Trade	707	695	691	686
General Merchandise Stores	99	99	100	98
Food Stores	107	106	105	98
Automotive Dealers and Services	78	78	77	78
Eating and Drinking Places	239	232	228	236
Other Retail Trade	184	180	179	176
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	187	185	185	184
Finance	95	95	95	93
Insurance and Real Estate	91	90	90	91
Services	878	868	865	847
Business Services	189	189	188	182
Health Services	282	281	281	278
Other Services	407	399	397	387
Government	646	650	651	637
Federal	60	60	60	61
State	169	167	169	165
Local	417	423	422	411

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the second consecutive month in April. The regular benefits claims load averaged 116,822 per week during the month, approximately 14,315 less than the March total.

The 11 percent decrease was primarily due to a declining unemployment rate and an improved economy. In April 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 130,684.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
April 01, 1989	138,700	10,900	127,800	59,300	4,400	54,900
April 08, 1989	135,800	12,300	123,500	58,100	5,100	53,000
April 15, 1989	129,100	12,100	117,000	56,200	5,200	51,000
April 22, 1989	122,000	11,400	110,600	54,100	4,800	49,300
April 29, 1989	112,300	10,500	101,800	50,600	4,600	46,000

CONSUMER PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 120.1 in February to 121.7 in April. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for apparel and transportation. Prices in the area climbed by 6.4 percent since April 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 114.4. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by seven-tenths of a percent to reach 123.1 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for transportation, primarily gasoline. Between April 1988 and April 1989, national consumer prices increased by 5.1 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 117.1. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 43.6 hours in April. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the automotive industry.

During the month average hourly earnings remained stable at $13.65, while average weekly earnings decreased by $4.09 to total $595.14. In April 1988, earnings averaged $13.50 an hour or $588.60 per week for a 43.6 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$595.14	$599.23	$588.60	43.6	43.9	43.6	$13.65	$13.65	$13.50
DURABLE GOODS	630.63	634.48	624.10	44.1	44.4	44.2	14.30	14.29	14.12
Primary Metal Products	614.75	618.36	600.66	44.1	44.2	43.4	13.94	13.99	13.84
Fabricated Metal Products	597.18	592.47	583.30	43.4	43.5	43.4	13.76	13.62	13.44
Nonelectrical Machinery	603.44	611.56	594.91	44.6	45.1	44.1	13.53	13.56	13.49
Electrical Machinery	512.60	510.85	510.50	44.0	43.7	42.4	11.65	11.69	12.04
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	749.87	763.60	748.20	45.2	46.0	46.1	16.59	16.60	16.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	472.08	475.17	466.04	42.0	42.2	41.5	11.24	11.26	11.23
Contract Construction	615.55	612.86	607.99	38.4	38.4	39.2	16.03	15.96	15.51
Department Stores	182.69	176.08	170.85	26.4	26.8	28.1	6.92	6.57	6.08

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: ***Current month data are preliminary.***

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
APRIL 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	122,576,000	116,347,000	6,229,000	5.1
Michigan	4,537,000	4,259,000	278,000	6.1
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	165,100	160,200	4,900	3.0
Battle Creek MSA	63,900	60,000	3,800	6.0
Benton Harbor MSA	79,100	74,300	4,800	6.1
Detroit MSA	2,175,000	2,047,000	128,000	5.9
Flint MSA	184,100	168,000	16,100	8.7
Grand Rapids MSA	360,800	344,600	16,200	4.5
Jackson MSA	65,300	61,400	3,900	5.9
Kalamazoo MSA	118,300	113,200	5,100	4.3
Lansing MSA	241,300	230,000	11,300	4.7
Muskegon MSA	66,400	61,200	5,200	7.8
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	180,300	169,200	11,100	6.1
Upper Peninsula LMA	132,300	120,000	12,300	9.3
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	54,750	52,300	2,450	4.5
Barry	22,075	20,850	1,225	5.6
Bay	52,325	48,450	3,875	7.4
Branch	18,000	16,950	1,050	5.9
Cass	23,000	21,825	1,175	5.1
Clinton	30,000	28,575	1,425	4.7
Delta	15,925	14,450	1,475	9.3
Eaton	52,400	49,950	2,450	4.7
Grand Traverse	34,825	32,325	2,500	7.2
Gratiot	18,075	16,825	1,225	6.8
Hillsdale	19,675	18,575	1,100	5.6
Huron	16,200	14,700	1,500	9.2
Ingham	158,875	151,500	7,375	4.6
Ionia	18,950	17,350	1,600	8.4
Isabella	30,575	29,100	1,450	4.8
Kent	265,075	252,875	12,200	4.6
Lapeer	33,250	30,700	2,550	7 7
Lenawee	42,550	40,200	2,350	5.5
Livingston	53,875	51,325	2,550	4.7
Macomb	378,300	357,325	20,975	5.5
Marquette	28,950	26,950	1,975	6.8
Mecosta	16,125	15,050	1,075	6.6
Midland	34,725	32,775	1,950	5.6
Monroe	63,325	59,750	3,575	5.6
Montcalm	23,975	22,250	1,725	7.2
Newaygo	17,500	16,050	1,450	8.3
Oakland	582,225	554,925	27,300	4.7
Ottawa	95,750	91,700	4,050	4.2
Saginaw	93,250	87,975	5,275	5.6
St. Clair	66,875	61,050	5,825	8.7
St. Joseph	26,850	25,225	1,625	6.1
Sanilac	19,825	18,075	1,775	8.9
Shiawassee	33,150	30,650	2,500	7.6
Tuscola	23,525	21,475	2,050	8.7
Van Buren	32,150	29,675	2,500	7.7
Wayne	997,625	932,000	65,600	6.6

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MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Vol. XLV No. 5
May 1989

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATE JOBLESS RATE INCHES UPWARD

The Michigan unemployment rate rose by three-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate inched upward from 6.1 percent in April to 6.4 percent in May. The rate increase represents 15,000 additional individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment climbed to 293,000. The increase in joblessness was primarily a result of an expanded labor force as jobseekers began searching for summer employment. Total employment in May registered a gain as the number of employed statewide residents advanced by 26,000 to reach 4,285,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force jumped to 4,578,000, a growth of 41,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has increased by 56,000, while the size of the labor force has grown by 53,000. In May 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 296,000, representing an unemployment rate of 6.4 percent.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES CONTINUE TO EXPAND

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs expanded to 3,883,000 in May. Employment opportunities rose by approximately 30,000 as gains were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries climbed by 11,000 primarily as a result of seasonal growth in the construction industry. Service producing employment advanced by 20,000 to 2,782,000 in May, as retail trade and service gains offset governmental declines. Public sector positions slipped by 3,000 as educational facilities began to trim staff levels. Since May 1988, industry employment in the Michigan has increased by 76,000 positions or two percent. Approximately 8,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment climbed by 69,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	MAY 1989	APR 1989	MAR 1989	MAY 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4578	4537	4568	4525
Employment	4285	4259	4243	4229
Unemployment	293	278	324	296
Rate	6.4	6.1	7.1	6.5
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3883	3853	3819	3807
Goods Producing Industries	1102	1091	1077	1094
Construction and Mining	149	138	130	145
Mining	11	11	10	11
Construction	138	127	120	135
Special trade Contractors	88	83	80	88
Other Construction	50	44	40	47
Manufacturing	952	953	947	949
Durable Goods	730	732	727	727
Lumber and Wood Products	15	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	34	35	34	33
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	20	20	19	19
Metals	166	167	167	166
Primary Metals	47	47	47	47
Fabricated Metals	119	120	120	119
Nonelectrical Machinery	123	124	124	119
Electrical Machinery	36	35	35	35
Transportation Equipment	312	313	310	317
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	295	296	292	298
Other Transportation Equipment	17	17	17	19
Other Durable Goods	23	23	23	23
Nondurable Goods	222	221	221	222
Food and Kindred Products	41	40	40	44
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	20	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	43	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	44	44	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	51	51	52	50
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	49	49	47
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2782	2762	2742	2713
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	154	153	151	156
Transportation and Utilities	121	120	118	121
Communications	33	33	33	35
Wholesale Trade	197	194	193	186
Durable Goods	125	125	124	120
Nondurable Goods	71	70	69	67
Retail Trade	718	705	695	698
General Merchandise Stores	100	99	99	98
Food Stores	109	107	106	100
Automotive Dealers and Services	79	78	78	78
Eating and Drinking Places	246	238	232	244
Other Retail Trade	185	182	180	178
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	188	187	185	186
Finance	96	96	95	93
Insurance and Real Estate	92	91	90	92
Services	879	875	868	852
Business Services	191	189	189	183
Health Services	283	282	281	277
Other Services	406	404	399	392
Government	645	648	650	634
Federal	60	60	60	61
State	159	169	167	155
Local	426	420	423	418

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the third consecutive month in May. The regular benefits claims load averaged 91,883 per week during the month, approximately 24,939 less than the April total.

The 21 percent decrease was primarily due to a stable economy. In May 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 104,846.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
May 06, 1989	107,000	11,100	95,900	48,600	4,700	43,900
May 13, 1989	103,000	11,000	92,000	48,000	4,900	43,100
May 20, 1989	97,300	10,400	86,900	46,300	4,900	41,400
May 27, 1989	96,700	16,100	80,600	46,600	8,000	38,600

AREA PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 120.1 in February to 121.7 in April. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for apparel and transportation. Prices in the area climbed by 6.4 percent since April 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 114.4. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by six-tenths of a percent to reach 123.8 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for transportation. Between May 1988 and May 1989, national consumer prices increased by 5.4 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 117.5. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 43.3 hours in May. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the auto industry.

During the month average hourly earnings dropped by three cents to $13.63, while average weekly earnings decreased by $6.76 to total $590.18. In May 1988, earnings averaged $13.54 an hour or $591.70 per week for a 43.7 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$590.18	$596.94	$591.70	43.3	43.7	43.7	$13.63	$13.66	$13.54
DURABLE GOODS	625.03	632.06	628.17	43.8	44.2	44.3	14.27	14.30	14.18
Primary Metal Products	613.43	615.19	621.60	44.1	44.1	44.4	13.91	13.95	14.00
Fabricated Metal Products	590.54	595.88	588.20	43.2	43.4	43.7	13.67	13.73	13.46
Nonelectrical Machinery	599.40	604.80	593.63	44.4	44.8	44.4	13.50	13.50	13.37
Electrical Machinery	499.53	513.32	508.89	43.1	44.1	42.8	11.59	11.64	11.89
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	742.34	754.39	750.20	44.8	45.5	45.8	16.57	16.58	16.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	468.83	473.34	465.92	41.6	42.0	41.6	11.27	11.27	11.20
Contract Construction	650.04	615.61	622.75	40.4	38.5	40.1	16.09	15.99	15.53
Department Stores	186.47	182.09	174.09	26.6	26.7	28.4	7.01	6.82	6.13

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
MAY 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	123,196,000	117,039,000	6,156,000	5.0
Michigan	4,578,000	4,285,000	293,000	6.4
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	163,900	158,400	5,500	3.3
Battle Creek MSA	63,900	59,700	4,200	6.6
Benton Harbor MSA	80,000	74,500	5,400	6.8
Detroit MSA	2,201,000	2,058,000	143,000	6.5
Flint MSA	185,600	168,800	16,700	9.0
Grand Rapids MSA	362,600	345,800	16,700	4.6
Jackson MSA	65,800	61,600	4,100	6.2
Kalamazoo MSA	116,600	111,300	5,300	4.5
Lansing MSA	244,000	232,500	11,500	4.7
Muskegon MSA	67,300	61,500	5,800	8.6
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	181,300	169,800	11,500	6.4
Upper Peninsula LMA	135,200	124,400	10,800	8.0
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	56,050	53,625	2,425	4.3
Barry	22,400	21,125	1,275	5.7
Bay	52,500	48,625	3,875	7.4
Branch	18,200	16,850	1,325	7.3
Cass	22,375	20,950	1,425	6.4
Clinton	30,225	28,900	1,325	4.4
Delta	15,975	14,750	1,225	7.7
Eaton	52,850	50,500	2,350	4.5
Grand Traverse	35,500	33,250	2,250	6.3
Gratiot	18,300	17,025	1,275	6.9
Hillsdale	19,550	18,225	1,300	6.7
Huron	16,275	14,950	1,325	8.2
Ingham	160,925	153,125	7,800	4.8
Ionia	19,125	17,500	1,625	8.5
Isabella	28,475	27,175	1,300	4.5
Kent	266,375	253,800	12,575	4.7
Lapeer	33,525	30,850	2,675	8.0
Lenawee	42,775	40,500	2,275	5.3
Livingston	54,225	51,600	2,625	4.8
Macomb	382,275	359,250	23,025	6.0
Marquette	28,500	26,625	1,875	6.6
Mecosta	16,125	15,200	925	5.7
Midland	34,725	32,900	1,825	5.3
Monroe	63,925	60,075	3,850	6.0
Montcalm	24,125	22,375	1,750	7.3
Newaygo	18,050	16,275	1,775	9.9
Oakland	589,025	557,900	31,125	5.3
Ottawa	96,175	92,050	4,150	4.3
Saginaw	94,100	88,275	5,825	6.2
St. Clair	67,125	61,375	5,750	8.6
St. Joseph	27,150	25,275	1,900	7.0
Sanilac	20,025	18,350	1,675	8.3
Shiawassee	33,700	31,075	2,625	7.8
Tuscola	23,550	21,525	2,050	8.7
Van Buren	32,650	30,275	2,400	7.3
Wayne	1,010,775	937,000	73,750	7.3

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Vol. XLV No. 6
June 1989

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES TO RISE

The Michigan unemployment rate climbed by 1.1 percentage points as the jobless rate rose from 6.4 percent in May to 7.5 percent in June. The rate increase represents 58,000 additional individuals out of work, as total statewide residents seeking employment rose to 351,000. The increase in joblessness was primarily a result of summer jobseekers entering the labor force and seasonal declines in school employment. Total employment in June registered an increase as the number of employed state residents surged upward by 42,000 to reach 4,327,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force advanced to 4,678,000, a jump of 100,000. The statewide rate still remains two full percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has advanced by 42,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 65,000. In June 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 328,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.1 percent.

JOB LEVEL SLIPS

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan declined as industry jobs slipped to 3,882,000 in June. Employment opportunities fell by approximately 7,000 as losses were centered in the service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries increased by 2,000 primarily as seasonal construction gains offset automotive losses. Service producing employment dropped by 8,000 to 2,780,000 in June, as educational facilities trimmed staffs for the summer recess period. Public sector positions decreased by 20,000 as a result. Since June 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 66,000 positions or 1.7 percent. Approximately 74,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment dipped by 7,000.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JUN 1989	MAY 1989	APR 1989	JUN 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4678	4578	4537	4613
Employment	4327	4285	4259	4285
Unemployment	351	293	278	328
Rate	7.5	6.4	6.1	7.1
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3882	3889	3853	3816
Goods Producing Industries	1103	1101	1091	1110
Construction and Mining	151	148	138	152
Mining	11	11	11	11
Construction	140	137	127	141
Special trade Contractors	90	88	83	92
Other Construction	51	49	44	50
Manufacturing	951	953	953	958
Durable Goods	726	731	732	731
Lumber and Wood Products	16	15	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	34	35	34
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	21	20	20	19
Metals	164	166	167	167
Primary Metals	46	47	47	48
Fabricated Metals	118	120	120	119
Nonelectrical Machinery	124	124	124	119
Electrical Machinery	35	36	35	35
Transportation Equipment	307	312	313	319
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	290	296	296	300
Other Transportation Equipment	17	17	17	19
Other Durable Goods	24	23	23	23
Nondurable Goods	225	222	221	227
Food and Kindred Products	43	41	40	46
Textiles and Apparel	21	21	21	22
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	22
Printing and Publishing	44	43	43	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	44	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	51	51	51	51
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	49	49	49	48
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2780	2788	2762	2706
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	156	155	153	158
Transportation and Utilities	122	121	120	122
Communications	34	34	33	35
Wholesale Trade	198	197	194	189
Durable Goods	126	126	125	121
Nondurable Goods	72	71	70	68
Retail Trade	726	719	705	709
General Merchandise Stores	102	101	99	99
Food Stores	110	109	107	104
Automotive Dealers and Services	79	79	78	80
Eating and Drinking Places	251	247	238	247
Other Retail Trade	183	184	182	179
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	190	188	187	187
Finance	97	96	96	95
Insurance and Real Estate	93	92	91	93
Services	884	883	875	855
Business Services	193	192	189	185
Health Services	283	283	282	280
Other Services	408	408	404	391
Government	626	646	648	608
Federal	61	60	60	61
State	152	159	169	144
Local	413	427	420	403

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits decreased for the fourth consecutive month in June. The regular benefits claims load averaged 84,402 per week during the month, approximately 7,481 less than the May total.

The eight percent decrease was primarily due to a stable economy. In June 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 97,035.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
June 03, 1989	96,300	11,800	84,500	46,000	5,400	40,600
June 10, 1989	104,300	15,300	89,000	50,700	7,700	43,000
June 17, 1989	98,800	13,200	85,600	46,200	5,400	40,800
June 24, 1989	109,300	21,000	88,300	56,400	12,900	43,500

SLIGHT RISE IN AREA PRICES

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 121.7 in April to 122.1 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and transportation. Prices in the area climbed by 5.8 percent since June 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 115.4. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by two-tenths of a percent to reach 124.1 during the month.

The higher national prices were also due to additional costs for transportation. Between June 1988 and June 1989, national consumer prices increased by 5.2 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 118.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 43.0 hours in June. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the fabricated metals industry.

During the month average hourly earnings rose by four cents to $13.65, while average weekly earnings decreased by $1.00 to total $586.95. In June 1988, earnings averaged $13.52 an hour or $593.53 per week for a 43.9 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$586.95	$587.95	$593.53	43.0	43.2	43.9	$13.65	$13.61	$13.52
DURABLE GOODS	620.06	622.29	631.09	43.3	43.7	44.6	14.32	14.24	14.15
Primary Metal Products	611.16	613.94	624.51	44.0	44.2	44.8	13.89	13.89	13.94
Fabricated Metal Products	569.19	586.52	597.61	42.1	43.0	44.3	13.52	13.64	13.49
Nonelectrical Machinery	599.40	597.16	597.19	44.4	44.3	44.6	13.50	13.48	13.39
Electrical Machinery	509.18	498.24	545.09	44.2	43.1	44.9	11.52	11.56	12.14
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	746.54	739.78	747.00	44.2	44.7	45.8	16.89	16.55	16.31
NONDURABLE GOODS	473.05	469.66	469.12	41.9	41.6	41.7	11.29	11.29	11.25
Contract Construction	618.58	647.61	633.77	39.3	40.4	40.6	15.74	16.03	15.61
Department Stores	189.06	186.84	176.58	27.4	27.0	28.9	6.90	6.92	6.11

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JUNE 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	125,569,000	118,719,000	6,850,000	5.5
Michigan	4,678,000	4,327,000	351,000	7.5
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	162,800	154,700	8,100	5.0
Battle Creek MSA	66,200	60,700	5,500	8.3
Benton Harbor MSA	81,100	74,800	6,300	7.8
Detroit MSA	2,245,000	2,074,000	171,000	7.6
Flint MSA	189,800	170,900	18,900	10.0
Grand Rapids MSA	368,800	347,900	21,000	5.7
Jackson MSA	67,100	62,200	5,000	7.4
Kalamazoo MSA	119,600	112,800	6,800	5.7
Lansing MSA	250,000	234,700	15,400	6.1
Muskegon MSA	69,100	62,400	6,700	9.7
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	186,100	171,900	14,200	7.6
Upper Peninsula LMA	139,900	129,200	10,700	7.6
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	57,725	54,800	2,925	5.1
Barry	23,325	21,625	1,675	7.2
Bay	53,775	49,225	4,550	8.5
Branch	18,275	17,125	1,150	6.3
Cass	23,500	21,650	1,850	7.9
Chippewa	15,250	13,875	1,350	8.9
Clinton	31,000	29,150	1,850	5.9
Delta	16,600	15,350	1,250	7.5
Eaton	54,525	50,950	3,575	6.5
Grand Traverse	37,450	34,875	2,575	6.9
Gratiot	18,300	16,725	1,575	8.6
Hillsdale	20,275	18,550	1,725	8.5
Huron	17,050	15,225	1,825	10.7
Ingham	164,500	154,550	9,950	6.0
Ionia	19,600	17,575	2,025	10.3
Isabella	28,975	27,450	1,525	5.3
Kent	271,300	255,275	16,025	5.9
Lapeer	34,450	31,100	3,350	9.7
Lenawee	44,325	40,675	3,650	8.2
Livingston	55,125	52,000	3,125	5.7
Macomb	387,100	362,025	25,075	6.5
Marquette	29,450	27,225	2,225	7.5
Midland	35,350	33,300	2,050	5.8
Monroe	65,775	60,550	5,225	7.9
Montcalm	24,600	22,475	2,125	8.6
Newaygo	18,150	16,525	1,650	9.0
Oakland	597,400	562,250	35,150	5.9
Ottawa	97,525	92,575	4,950	5.1
Saginaw	96,950	89,350	7,600	7.8
St. Clair	67,800	61,850	5,950	8.8
St. Joseph	27,700	24,825	2,875	10.4
Sanilac	20,850	18,675	2,175	10.4
Shiawassee	34,550	31,350	3,175	9.2
Tuscola	24,425	21,875	2,525	10.4
Van Buren	34,050	31,075	2,975	8.7
Wayne	1,037,675	944,300	93,400	9.0

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Vol. XLV No. 7
July 1989

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

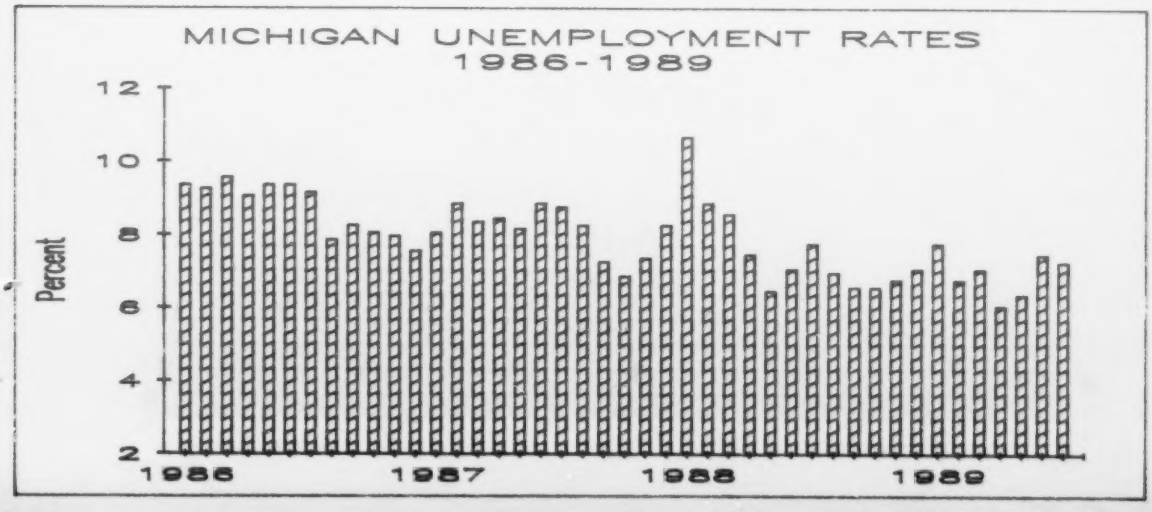
JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESS RATE SLIPS

Michigan's unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate dipped from 7.5 percent in June to 7.3 percent in July. The rate decline represents 6,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment slipped to 345,000. The decrease in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal employment advances. Total employment in July registered an increase as the number of employed state residents climbed by 56,000 to reach 4,383,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force grew to 4,728,000, a gain of 50,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in the Michigan has jumped by 69,000, while the size of the labor force has increased by 50,000. In July 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 364,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.8 percent.

WAGE AND SALARY LEVELS DECLINE

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan fell as industry jobs dropped to 3,834,000 in July. Employment opportunities decreased by approximately 52,000 as losses were centered in both the goods producing and service producing sectors of the economy. Total employment in the goods producing industries fell by 16,000 primarily as a result of automotive production adjustments. Service producing employment plunged by 37,000 to 2,746,000 in July, as educational facilities began their summer recess period. Public sector positions fell by 45,000 as a result. Since July 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 61,000 positions or 6.1 percent. Approximately 71,000 service producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while goods producing employment dropped by 10,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	JULY 1989	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JULY 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4728	4678	4578	4678
Employment	4383	4327	4285	4314
Unemployment	345	351	293	364
Rate	7.3	7.5	6.4	7.8
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3834	3886	3889	3773
Goods Producing Industries	1088	1104	1101	1098
Construction and Mining	157	152	148	158
Mining	11	11	11	11
Construction	146	141	137	147
Special trade Contractors	93	90	88	96
Other Construction	52	51	49	51
Manufacturing	931	952	953	940
Durable Goods	707	727	731	714
Lumber and Wood Products	15	16	15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	34	34
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	20	21	20	19
Metals	159	165	166	160
Primary Metals	46	46	47	46
Fabricated Metals	113	118	120	114
Nonelectrical Machinery	122	124	124	118
Electrical Machinery	35	36	36	35
Transportation Equipment	297	308	312	310
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	279	291	296	291
Other Transportation Equipment	17	17	17	19
Other Durable Goods	24	24	23	23
Nondurable Goods	224	225	222	226
Food and Kindred Products	46	43	41	48
Textiles and Apparel	20	21	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	44	43	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	45	44	44
Other Nondurable Goods	49	51	51	50
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	47	48	49	48
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2746	2783	2788	2675
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	156	156	155	158
Transportation and Utilities	122	122	121	123
Communications	34	34	34	36
Wholesale Trade	199	198	197	189
Durable Goods	125	126	126	120
Nondurable Goods	73	72	71	69
Retail Trade	726	726	719	707
General Merchandise Stores	101	101	101	99
Food Stores	111	110	109	105
Automotive Dealers and Services	80	79	79	79
Eating and Drinking Places	252	251	247	247
Other Retail Trade	182	183	184	178
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	190	190	188	188
Finance	97	97	96	95
Insurance and Real Estate	93	93	92	93
Services	896	888	883	861
Business Services	200	195	192	189
Health Services	285	283	283	280
Other Services	411	410	408	391
Government	580	625	646	573
Federal	61	61	60	61
State	148	154	159	144
Local	370	411	427	367

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the first time in five months. The regular benefits claims load averaged 111,200 per week during the month, approximately 26,798 more than the June total.

The 32 percent increase was primarily due to seasonal cutbacks at educational facilities and automotive production adjustments. In July 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 91,371.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
July 01, 1989	112,900	25,900	87,000	56,800	13,900	42,900
July 08, 1989	121,200	24,900	96,300	57,600	10,500	47,100
July 15, 1989	141,200	31,100	110,100	71,500	16,400	55,100
July 22, 1989	141,300	27,500	113,800	69,800	12,200	57,600
July 29, 1989	153,300	29,600	123,700	75,300	12,700	62,600

SLIGHT RISE IN AREA PRICES

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased from 121.7 in April to 122.1 in June. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to higher costs for housing and transportation. Prices in the area climbed by 3.6 percent since June 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 115.4. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by two-tenths of a percent to reach 124.1 during the month.

The higher national prices were due to additional costs for housing and medical care. Between June 1988 and June 1989, national consumer prices increased by 5.2 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 118.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries decreased to 41.4 hours in July. The decrease occurred primarily as a result of fewer hours worked by individuals in the automotive industry.

During the month, average hourly earnings dropped by seventeen cents to $13.46, while average weekly earnings decreased by $27.49 to total $557.24. In July 1988, earnings averaged $13.29 an hour or $551.53 per week for a 41.5 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Jul 1989	Jun 1989	Jul 1988	Jul 1989	Jun 1989	Jul 1988	Jul 1989	Jun 1989	Jul 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$557.24	$584.73	$551.53	41.4	42.9	41.5	$13.46	$13.63	$13.29
DURABLE GOODS	587.81	616.90	584.50	41.6	43.2	41.9	14.13	14.28	13.95
Primary Metal Products	612.58	616.27	619.23	43.2	43.8	43.7	14.18	14.07	14.17
Fabricated Metal Products	528.90	566.58	529.07	39.5	42.0	39.9	13.39	13.49	13.26
Nonelectrical Machinery	593.93	602.04	592.74	43.8	44.3	44.4	13.56	13.59	13.35
Electrical Machinery	447.33	509.08	460.89	40.3	44.0	40.5	11.10	11.57	11.38
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	695.54	736.23	680.61	41.9	44.1	42.3	16.60	16.74	16.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	457.78	475.15	445.21	40.8	41.9	40.4	11.22	11.34	11.02
Contract Construction	669.76	617.01	666.54	41.6	39.2	41.4	16.10	15.74	16.10
Department Stores	188.38	188.48	179.29	28.2	27.8	29.2	6.68	6.78	6.14

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
JULY 1989 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3
Michigan	4,728,000	4,383,000	345,000	7.3
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	163,200	156,100	7,100	4.4
Battle Creek MSA	66,000	61,100	4,900	7.5
Benton Harbor MSA	81,300	75,600	5,700	7.0
Detroit MSA	2,260,000	2,090,000	170,000	7.5
Flint MSA	195,900	171,300	24,600	12.6
Grand Rapids MSA	373,400	352,400	21,000	5.6
Jackson MSA	66,900	62,600	4,300	6.4
Kalamazoo MSA	120,200	113,900	6,200	5.2
Lansing MSA	245,000	230,400	14,500	5.9
Muskegon MSA	69,400	63,600	5,700	8.3
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	189,300	175,600	13,700	7.2
Upper Peninsula LMA	141,300	132,800	8,500	6.0
Major Counties (15,000+)				
Allegan	58,025	55,250	2,750	4.7
Barry	23,425	21,950	1,475	6.3
Bay	54,500	50,275	4,200	7.7
Branch	18,725	17,375	1,350	7.2
Cass	24,275	22,750	1,500	6.2
Clinton	30,775	28,625	2,150	7.0
Delta	16,550	15,650	900	5.4
Eaton	53,225	50,050	3,200	6.0
Grand Traverse	40,050	37,700	2,350	5.9
Gratiot	19,000	16,900	2,075	11.0
Hillsdale	20,475	18,650	1,825	8.9
Huron	17,225	15,775	1,450	8.4
Ingham	160,950	151,750	9,200	5.7
Ionia	20,300	18,175	2,125	10.5
Isabella	29,500	28,075	1,425	4.8
Kent	275,025	258,625	16,375	6.0
Lapeer	35,125	31,325	3,800	10.8
Lenawee	44,800	41,200	3,600	8.0
Livingston	55,225	52,400	2,825	5.1
Macomb	389,975	364,775	25,200	6.5
Marquette	28,925	27,400	1,525	5.3
Mecosta	15,225	14,425	825	5.4
Midland	35,875	34,025	1,850	5.1
Monroe	65,500	61,000	4,500	6.9
Montcalm	25,075	23,050	2,025	8.1
Newaygo	18,550	17,075	1,475	8.0
Oakland	602,300	566,500	35,800	5.9
Ottawa	98,375	93,800	4,600	4.7
Saginaw	98,950	91,300	7,650	7.7
St. Clair	68,375	62,325	6,050	8.8
St. Joseph	29,500	27,075	2,425	8.2
Sanilac	21,575	19,550	2,025	9.4
Shiawassee	36,050	32,250	3,825	10.6
Tuscola	24,750	22,175	2,600	10.5
Van Buren	35,725	32,875	2,850	8.0
Wayne	1,043,600	951,475	92,125	8.8

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Vol. XLV No. 8
August 1989

MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET REVIEW

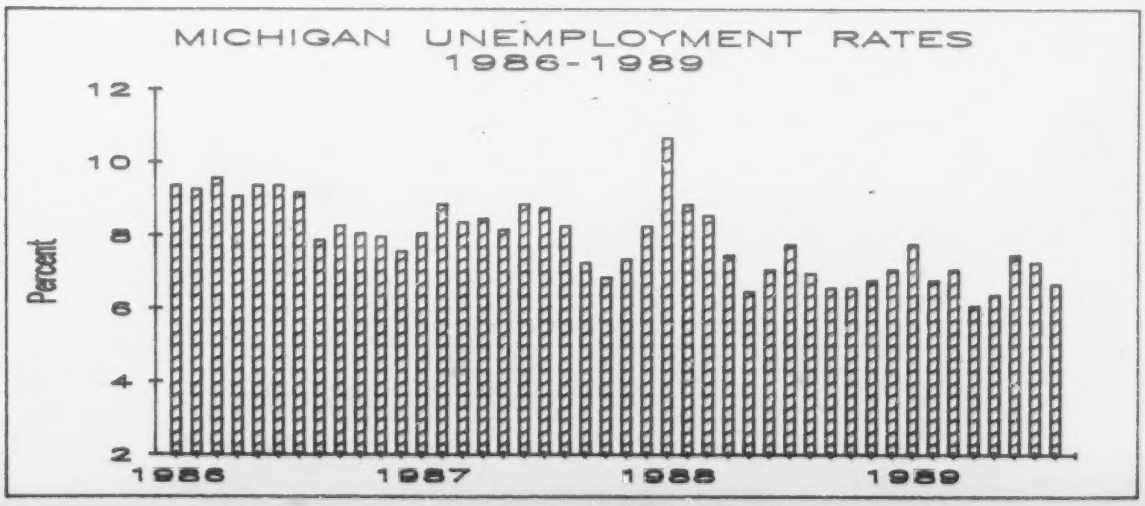
JOB SERVICE
Michigan Employment Security Commission

STATEWIDE JOBLESS RATE CONTINUES TO DECLINE

Michigan's unemployment rate dropped by six-tenths of a percentage point as the jobless rate fell from 7.3 percent in July to 6.7 percent in August. The rate decrease represents 28,000 fewer individuals out of work, as total state residents seeking employment slipped to 317,000. The decline in joblessness was primarily a result of seasonal employment gains and automotive callbacks. Total employment in August registered an increase as the number of employed state residents advanced by 66,000 to reach 4,449,000. Additionally, the civilian labor force grew to 4,766,000, a gain of 38,000. Compared with a year ago, employment in Michigan has grown by 91,000, while the size of the labor force has expanded by 81,000. In August 1988, the total number of persons out of work amounted to 327,000, representing an unemployment rate of 7.0 percent.

JOB LEVEL INCHES UPWARD

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Michigan increased as industry jobs rose to 3,833,000 in August. Employment opportunities inched upward by approximately 6,000 as goods producing gains more than offset service producing losses. Total employment in the goods producing industries climbed by 7,000 primarily as a result of seasonal gains in construction and automotive recalls. Service producing employment dipped by 1,000 to 2,740,000 in August, as government losses balanced out retail trade advances. Public sector positions fell by 5,000 as a result. Since August 1988, industry employment in Michigan has increased by 80,000 positions or 2.1 percent. Approximately 8,000 goods producing jobs have been added throughout the year, while service producing employment jumped by 72,000.



Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Estimates

State of Michigan

ITEM	AUG 1989	JUL 1989	JUN 1989	AUG 1988
PLACE OF RESIDENCE				
Civilian Labor Force	4766	4728	4678	4685
Employment	4449	4383	4327	4358
Unemployment	317	345	351	327
Rate	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.0
PLACE OF WORK				
Wage and Salary Employment	3833	3827	3886	3753
Goods Producing Industries	1093	1086	1104	1085
Construction and Mining	159	157	152	159
Mining	11	11	11	11
Construction	148	146	141	148
Special trade Contractors	95	94	90	96
Other Construction	53	52	51	52
Manufacturing	934	928	952	926
Durable Goods	709	705	727	701
Lumber and Wood Products	16	15	16	15
Furniture and Fixtures	35	35	35	35
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	20	20	21	19
Metals	160	158	165	160
Primary Metals	45	45	46	46
Fabricated Metals	115	113	118	114
Nonelectrical Machinery	122	122	124	116
Electrical Machinery	35	35	36	35
Transportation Equipment	297	295	308	298
Motor Vehicles and Equipment	282	278	291	279
Other Transportation Equipment	15	17	17	19
Other Durable Goods	24	24	24	23
Nondurable Goods	226	223	225	225
Food and Kindred Products	46	46	43	48
Textiles and Apparel	20	20	21	21
Paper and Allied Products	21	21	21	21
Printing and Publishing	43	43	44	42
Chemicals and Petroleum	45	45	45	44
Other Nondurable Goods	50	49	51	49
Rubber and Plastic Prod	48	47	48	46
Leather Products	3	3	3	2
Service Producing Industries	2740	2741	2783	2668
Trans., Comm. and Utilities	157	156	156	157
Transportation and Utilities	123	122	122	121
Communications	34	34	34	36
Wholesale Trade	198	199	198	189
Durable Goods	125	126	126	120
Nondurable Goods	73	74	72	69
Retail Trade	727	724	726	710
General Merchandise Stores	102	101	101	100
Food Stores	111	111	110	105
Automotive Dealers and Services	80	80	79	79
Eating and Drinking Places	251	250	251	245
Other Retail Trade	183	182	183	181
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	190	190	190	187
Finance	97	97	97	95
Insurance and Real Estate	93	93	93	92
Services	891	890	886	859
Business Services	197	196	195	189
Health Services	284	285	283	280
Other Services	406	410	410	390
Government	577	582	625	566
Federal	61	61	61	61
State	149	149	154	142
Local	367	372	411	362

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE data are based on the monthly Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics - 1988 Benchmark.
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT is based on a monthly sample of employing establishments as part of the cooperative federal-state Current Employment Statistics program - March 1988 Benchmark.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

The number of individuals collecting regular unemployment benefits increased for the second consecutive month in August. The regular benefits claims load averaged 113,406 per week during the month, approximately 2,206 more than the July total. The two percent increase was primarily due to additional automotive layoffs. In August 1988, the number of claimants drawing benefits under the regular benefit program averaged 120,493.

WEEKLY CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Week Ending	Michigan			Detroit		
	Total	Initial	Continued	Total	Initial	Continued
August 05, 1989	149,000	21,000	128,000	73,800	11,400	62,400
August 12, 1989	141,000	14,700	126,300	66,100	7,100	59,000
August 19, 1989	117,800	12,400	105,400	57,900	5,800	52,100
August 26, 1989	105,300	11,800	93,500	52,700	5,300	47,400

SLIGHT SHIFT IN AREA PRICES

Consumer prices in the Detroit metropolitan area increased slightly from 122.1 in June to 122.2 in August. The increase in Detroit area prices was primarily due to offsetting increases and declines for five expenditure components. Prices in the area climbed by 3.9 percent since August 1988, when the consumer price index stood at 117.6. At the national level, the cost of living advanced by two-tenths of a percent to reach 124.6 during the month. The higher national prices were also due offsetting gains and losses. Between August 1988 and August 1989, national consumer prices increased by 4.7 percent. One year ago, the national index registered 119.0. Note: Beginning in January 1987, the Consumer Price Indexes were shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes expressed on a 1967=100, were rebased to 1982-1984=100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Michigan workers in manufacturing industries increased to 42.2 hours in August. The increase occurred primarily as a result of additional hours worked by individuals in the automotive industry. During the month average hourly earnings rose by seven cents to $13.52, while average weekly earnings climbed by $13.71 to total $570.54. In August 1988, earnings averaged $13.19 an hour or $559.26 per week for a 42.4 hour workweek.

MICHIGAN'S HOURS AND EARNINGS

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings a/			Average Weekly Hours a/			Average Hourly Earnings a/		
	Aug 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1988	Aug 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1988	Aug 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$570.54	$556.83	$559.26	42.2	41.4	42.4	$13.52	$13.45	$13.19
DURABLE GOODS	604.35	586.98	593.64	42.5	41.6	42.8	14.22	14.11	13.87
Primary Metal Products	602.65	611.28	609.18	42.5	43.2	43.7	14.18	14.15	13.94
Fabricated Metal Products	552.49	526.38	550.29	41.2	39.4	41.5	13.41	13.36	13.26
Nonelectrical Machinery	581.09	595.68	584.71	43.3	43.8	43.7	13.42	13.60	13.38
Electrical Machinery	499.53	447.73	513.04	43.4	40 3	43.7	11.51	11.11	11.74
Motor Vehicles & Equip.	727.06	695.54	701.38	43.2	41.9	43.7	16.83	16 60	16.05
NONDURABLE GOODS	460.62	457.37	449.90	41.2	40.8	41.2	11.18	11.21	10.92
Contract Construction	655.84	670.59	638.23	41.3	41.6	40.6	15.88	16.12	15.72
Department Stores	187.60	186.58	180.81	28.0	28.1	28.7	6.70	6.64	6.30

a/ Average weekly and hourly earnings are computed from aggregates of individual establishment reports utilizing the total amount paid to production workers and total production hours. Average weekly and hourly earnings differ from weekly and hourly rates in that they are affected by overtime wage rates, part-time earnings, the length of the workweek, etc.

Note: *Current month data are preliminary.*

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
AUGUST 1988 (Preliminary)

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
United States	125,444,000	119,092,000	6,352,000	5.1
Michigan	4,766,000	4,449,000	317,000	6.7
Major Labor Markets				
Ann Arbor MSA	164,600	157,400	7,200	4.4
Battle Creek MSA	67,200	62,700	4,500	6.7
Benton Harbor MSA	82,100	76,400	5,700	7.0
Detroit MSA	2,278,000	2,118,000	160,000	7.0
Flint MSA	193,200	175,200	18,000	9.3
Grand Rapids MSA	378,000	359,200	18,700	5.0
Jackson MSA	68,800	64,300	4,500	6.5
Kalamazoo MSA	120,500	114,700	5,700	4.8
Lansing MSA	247,400	234,800	12,600	5.1
Muskegon MSA	71,000	65,100	5,900	8.3
Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA	192,400	180,000	12,500	6.5
Upper Peninsula LMA	143,600	135,000	8,630	6.0
Major Counties (18,000+)				
Allegan	58,450	55,750	2,700	4.6
Barry	23,625	22,100	1,525	6.5
Bay	55,875	51,525	4,350	7.8
Branch	18,725	17,900	1,200	6.5
Cass	24,575	23,100	1,500	6.1
Clinton	30,875	29,175	1,700	5.5
Eaton	53,700	51,000	2,725	5.1
Grand Traverse	40,925	38,450	2,475	6.1
Gratiot	18,575	17,175	1,400	7.5
Hillsdale	20,325	18,750	1,575	7.7
Ingham	162,825	154,625	8,200	5.0
Ionia	19,950	18,150	1,800	9.0
Isabella	29,800	28,475	1,325	4.5
Kent	277,800	263,625	14,175	5.1
Lapeer	35,325	31,750	3,575	10.1
Lenawee	45,300	41,775	3,500	7.7
Livingston	55,690	53,100	2,980	4.6
Macomb	394,500	369,700	24,800	6.3
Marquette	29,775	27,950	1,825	6.1
Midland	36,575	34,875	1,700	4.7
Monroe	66,025	61,825	4,200	6.4
Montcalm	24,900	23,300	1,625	6.5
Newaygo	18,625	17,275	1,350	7.3
Oakland	606,400	574,150	32,250	5.3
Ottawa	100,150	95,600	4,550	4.5
Saginaw	99,950	93,550	6,400	6.4
St. Clair	69,425	63,175	6,250	9.0
St. Joseph	28,775	26,325	2,450	8.5
Sanilac	21,425	19,650	1,775	8.3
Shiawassee	36,025	33,025	3,000	8.3
Tuscola	24,975	22,875	2,100	8.4
Van Buren	36,000	33,125	2,875	8.0
Wayne	1,050,450	964,275	86,175	8.2

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